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VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1872 NO. 129.

FIRST EDITION.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Full Text of the American Case.

Our Losses, Direct and Indirect.

Destruction of Property, Increase in Insurance Risks and Transfer of Our Commercial Marine to the British Flag.

A Plain Statement of Our Wrongs.

The Hubbub in England Not Surprising.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7. 1872.

The following is the full text of the American case in relation to the claims for the indirect damages. It is the sixth and closing chapter of the printed volume submitted to the arbitors at Geneva. The chapter is entitled "The Tribunal should award a sum in gross to the United States."

In the opening Conference of the Joint High Commission relating to the Alabama claims, the American Commissioners stated the nature of the demand of the United States. They said that there were extensive direct losses in the capture and detention of a large number of vessels and their cargoes, and in heavy national expenditures in pursuit of cruisers, and indirect injury in the transfer of a large part of the American commercial marine to the British flag; in the enhanced payments of insurance; in the prolongation of the war, and in the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and suppression of the rebellion. They further said that the amount of direct losses to individuals which had thus far been presented amounted to about fifteen millions of dollars without interest, which amount was liable to be greatly increased by claims which had not been presented, and that the direct loss to the Government in the pursuit of cruisers could easily be ascertained by certificates of Government accounting officers. They added that, in the hope of an amicable settlement, no estimate was made of indirect losses, without prejudice, however, to the right of indemnification on their account in the event of no such settlement being made. The British Commissioners declined to make the amicable settlement, which was proposed on the part of the United States.

The Joint High Commission then entered into negotiations, which resulted in an agreement, in order to remove and adjust all claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims, that all claims growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generally known as the Alabama claims should be referred to this tribunal of arbitration. It was further agreed that this tribunal, should it find that Great Britain had by any act or omission failed to fulfill any of the duties set forth in the rules in the sixth article of the treaty, or recognized by principles of international law, not inconsistent with such rules, might then proceed to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for all the claims referred to it.

The claims as stated by the American Commissioners may be classified as follows:

First, claims for direct losses growing out of the destruction of vessels and their cargoes by insurgent cruisers.

Second, national expenditures in pursuit of these cruisers.

Third, loss in the transfer of American commercial marine to the British flag.

Fourth, enhanced payments of insurance.

Fifth, prolongation of the war and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and suppression of the rebellion.

So far as these losses and expenditures grew out of acts committed by the several cruisers, the United States are entitled to ask compensation and remuneration therefor before this tribunal. The claims for direct losses growing out of the destruction of vessels and their cargoes may be further subdivided into:

First, claims for the destruction of vessels and property of the Government of the United States.

Second, claims for the destruction of vessels and property under the flag of the United States.

Third, claims for damages or injuries to persons growing ont of the destruction of each class of vessels.

In the accompanying volume seven, the Tribunal will find ample data for determining the amount of damage which should be awarded in consequence of injuries inflicted by reason of the destruction of vessels or property, whether of the Government or private persons. The government vessels destroyed were of two classes: those under charge of the Treasury Department, and those in charge of the Navy Department. The tribunal of arbitration will find in volume seven detailed statements of this class of losses, certified by the Secretary of the Treasury or by the Secretary of the Navy, as the case may be. The United States reserve, however, as to this and as to all other classes of claims, the right to present further claims and further evidence in support of these and such further claims for the consideration of this tribunal, and also similar rights as to all classes of claims.

In case this tribunal shall determine not to award a sum in gross to the United States, the the United States, with this reservation, presents a detailed statement of all claims which have yet come to their knowledge for the destruction of vessels and property by cruisers. The statement shows the cruiser which did the injury, the vessel destroyed, the several claimants for the vessel and for the cargo, the amount insured upon each, and all other facts necessary to enable the tribunal to reach a conclusion as to the amount of injury committed by the cruiser. It also shows the nature and character of the proof placed in the hands of the United States by the sufferers. The originals of the documents referred to are on file in the Department of State at Washington, and can be produced if desired. The United States only ask a reasonable notice, giving them sufficient opportunity to produce them.

It is impossible at present for the United States to present to the tribunal a detailed statement of damages or injuries to persons growing out of the destruction of the last class of vessels. Every vessel had its officers and crews, who were entitled to the protection of the flag of the United States, and to be included in any sum which the tribunal may see fit to award. It will not be difficult from the data which are furnished to ascertain the names and tonnage of the different vessels destroyed, and to form an estimate of the hardy but helpless seamen who were thus deprived of their means of subsistence, and to determine what aggregate sum it would be just to place in the hands of the United States on that account. It cannot be less than hundreds of thousands, and possibly millions of dollars.

The United States present to the tribunal a detailed statement of the amount of national expenditure in pursuit of insurgent cruisers, verified in the manner proposed by the American members of the Joint High Commission. The aggregate of this amount is several millions of dollars.

The United States ask the Tribunal of Arbitration to estimate the amount which ought to be paid to them for the transfer of American commercial marine to the British flag, in consequence of the acts of rebel cruisers. On the 13th, of May, 1864, Mr. Cobden warned the House of Commons of the great losses which the United States were suffering in this respect. He said:

"You have been carrying on hostilities from these shores against the people of the United States, and have been inflicting an amount of damage on that country greater than would be produced by many ordinary wars. It is estimated that the loss sustained by the capture and burning of American vessels has been about fifteen million dollars, or nearly three million pounds sterling. But that is a small part of the injury which has been inflicted upon the American marine. We have rendered the rest of her vast mercantile property for the present valueless. Under the system of free trade by which the commerce of the world is now so largely carried on, if you raise the rate of insurance on the flag of any maritime power, you throw trade into the hands of its competitors, because it is no longer profitable for merchants or manufacturers to employ ships to carry freights when those vessels become liable to war risks. I have here one or two facts which I should like to lay before the honorable and learned gentlemen, in order to show the way in which this has been operating. When he has heard them, he will see what a cruel satire it is to say that our laws have been found sufficient to enforce our neutrality. I hold in my hand an account of the foreign trade of New York for the quarter ending June 30th, 1860, and also for the quarter ending June 30th, 1863, which is the last date up to which a comparison is made. I find that the total amount of foreign trade of New York for the first mentioned period was ninety-two million dollars, of which sixty-two million dollars were carried in American bottoms, and thirty million dollars in foreign. This state of things rapidly changed as the war continued, for it appears for the quarter ending June 30th, 1863, the total amount of the foreign trade of New York was eighty-eight million dollars, of which amount twenty-three million dollars were carried in American vessels, and sixty-five millions in foreign, the change brought about being that, while in 1860, two-thirds of the commerce of New York was carried on in American bottoms, in 1863 three-fourths were carried in foreign bottoms. You see, therefore, what a complete revolution must have taken place in the value of American shipping. And what has been the consequence? That a very large transfer has been made of American shipping to English owners, because the proprietors no longer found it profitable to carry on their business. A document has been laid on the table which gives us some important information on this subject. I refer to an account of the number and tonnage of United States vessels which have been registered in the United Kingdom and in the ports of British North America between the years 1858 and 1863, both inclusive. It shows that the transfer of United States shipping to English capitalists in each of the years comprised in that period was as follows: In 1858, vessels 39, tonnage 12,684; in 1859, vessels, 49, tonnage, 21,308; in 1868, vessels, 41, tonnage, 13,638; in 1861, vessels, 126, tonnage, 71,677; in 1862, vessels, 135, tonnage, 64,568; in 1863, vessels, 348, tonnage, 252,579. [A foot note hereshows that in the year 1864 106 vessels were transferred to the British flag with an aggregate tonnage of 92,052 tons.] I am told that this operation is now going on as fast as ever. Now, I hold this to be the most serious aspect of the question of our relations with America. I care very little about what the newspapers may write or orators may utter on one side or the other. We may balance off an inflammatory speech from an honorable member here against a similar speech made in Congress at Washington; we may pair off leading articles published in New York against one published in London; but little consequence, I suspect, would be attached to either. The two countries, I hope, would discount these incendiary paragraphs at their proper value. But what I do fear in the relations between these two nations of the same race, is the heaping up of a gigantic material grievance such as we are now accumulating, by transactions connected with these cruisers, because there is a vast amount of individual suffering, personal wrong and personal rancor arising out of the matter, and that in a country where popular feeling rules in public affairs, I am not sure that any legislation can meet this question. What with high rates of insurance, what with these captures, and what with the rapid transfer of tonnage to British capitalists, you have virtually made valueless that vast property. Why, if you had gone and helped the Confederates by bombarding all accessible seaport towns of America, a few lives might have been lost, which, as it is, have not been sacrificed; but you could hardly have done more injury in destroying property than you have done by these few cruisers."

After reciting the above from Mr. Cobden, the "case" proceeds: With the reservations already stated, the United States present the amount, so far as it has come to their knowledge, of enhanced payments of insurance caused by the acts of the insurgent cruisers. All these cruisers came from England; and should the tribunal find Great Britain responsible for the injuries caused by their acts, it cannot be denied that the war risk was the result of their dispatch from British ports. The amount of this injury, so far as it is known to the United States, appears in volume seven. It is impossible for the United States to determine; it is, perhaps, impossible for any one to estimate with accuracy the vast injury which these cruisers caused in prolonging the war.

The great exertions which were made in the months of April, May and June, 1863, to secure arms and ammunition for immediate use in Richmond, have already been noted. Letter followed letter in rapid succession, urging Walker to forward the desired articles without delay. The energetic measures which Walker took to obtain coal to enable him to comply with his instructions, have been commented on. The insurrection was at that moment gathering itself up for a blow which was intended to be final and decisive.

On the 29th of April, in that year, Grant having taken our army past the fortifications of Vicksburg, began an attack upon Grand Gulf, and from that day conducted his operations with such vigor that by the 21st of May he had defeated the armies of the insurgents in five pitched battles, and had commenced the investment of Vicksburg. In the Atlantic States, the fortunes of the United States had been less favorable. The army of the Potomac, under Hooker, had met with a decided reverse at Chancellorsville, and was resting inactive after failure. The military authorities at Richmond, having received the supplies which Walker had forwarded, selected this moment for the blow in Pennsylvania, which was intended at once to relieve Vicksburg and decide the contest. History tells how utterly they failed. After three days of bloody fighting Lee retired from Gettysburg discomfited. The same day Grant entered Vicksburg and opened the Mississippi.

The fourth day of July, 1863, said the aggressive force of the insurrection was crushed. From that day their only hope lay in prolonging a defense until, by the continuance of permitted violations of British neutrality by the insurgents, the United States should become involved in war with Great Britain. The insurgents had at that time good reason to look for that result. The Florida, the Alabama and the Georgia had left British ports for the purpose of carrying on war against the United States, and were nevertheless received with unusual honors and hospitality in all the colonial ports of Great Britain. Only ten days before the battle of Gettysburg the Judge who presided at the trial of the Alexandria had instructed the jury that no law or duty of Great Britain had been violated in the construction and dispatch of the Alabama. About three months before that time Her Majesty's government had dicided that they would not recommend Parliament to enact a more effective law for the preservation of neutrality. Lairds were constructing the rams in Liverpool under the existing interpretation of the law, and the British government was refusing to interfere with them. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, five days before the battle of Gettysburg, had declared in the House of Commons, speaking not individually but in the plural, "We do not believe that the restoration of the American Union by force is attainable." Under these circumstances the insurgents made great exertions to keep the Florida the Alabama and the Georgia afloat, and to stimulate their officers and crews to renewed destruction of the commerce of the United States, they counted not without reason upon inflaming popular passion in the United States by the contrivance of these acts, until the people should force the Government into a retaliation upon Great Britain, the real author of their woes. In pursuance of this policy, they withdrew their military forces within the lines of Richmond, and poured money into Bullock's hands to keep afloat and increase his British built navy, and to send it into more distant seas in pursuit of the merchant marine of the United States. Thus the tribunal will see that after the battle of Gettysburg the offensive operations of the insurgents were conducted only at sea through cruisers; and observing that the war was prolonged for that purpose, will be able to determine whether Great Britain ought not in equity to reimburse to the United States the expenses thereby entailed upon them.

On all of these points evidence is presented which will enable the tribunal to ascertain and determine the amount of the several losses and injuries complained of. To the amount thus shown should be added the interest upon the claims to the day when the award is payable by the terms of the treaty, namely: twelve months after date of award. The usual legal rate of interest in the city of New York, where most of the claims of individuals are held, is seven per cent. per annum; in some of the States it is greater, in a few of them less. The United States make a claim for interest at that rate. The computation of interest should be made from an average day, to be determined. The United States suggest the first day of July, 1863, as the most equitable day. They earnestly hope that the tribunal will exercise the power conferred upon it to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States. The injuries of which the United States complain were committed many years since; the original wrongs to the sufferers by acts of insurgent cruisers have been increased by delay in making reparation. It will be unjust to impose further delay and the expense of presenting the claims to another tribunal, if the evidence which the United States have the honor to present for the consideration of these arbitrators shall prove to be sufficient to enable them to determine what sum in gross would be just compensation to the United States for injuries and losses of which they complain. Above all, it is in the highest interest of the two great powers which appear at this bar, that the causes of difference which have been hereinbefore set forth should be speedily and forever set at rest. The United States entertain a confident expectation that Her Majesty's Government will concur with them in this opinion.

The Position of Our Government—No Part of the Statement to be Withdrawn.

By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The position taken by gentlemen closely connected with the administration of the Government is that the British High Commissioners perfectly understood the views of the American High Commissioners in the negotiation of the treaty of Washington, both from its terms and the assertion in the protocol, and that, therefore, our Government is altogether justified in presenting the case as it has, claiming consequential damages. In case the Board of Arbitrators shall not award a gross sum in satisfaction of the so called Alabama claims, this Government is willing to stand by the decision of the arbitrators. It is known that though the British Commissioners had full powers, they frequently consulted their home Government, and acted in accordance with its wishes in all they did. It is officially asserted that if the claim for consequential damages had not been presented and was not to be passed upon, there might be a complaint by the people of the United States that provision was made for a partial settlement only of the differences between the two countries. Such a claim was, therefore, presented for a full settlement in the interest of peace, and to preclude future disputes. This government has not yet received the text of the letter from Lord Granville to General Schenck, and therefore cannot take official action upon it. There is no probability whatever that our government will withdraw any part of its statement of the case, but will leave the British government to pursue its own course, or the tribunal of arbitrators to act in the premises according to the treaty stipulations, nor is it likely that our counsel will take action in order to accommodate the British government.

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President Guzman Blanco recently attacked and captured the chief stronghold of the revolutionists in Laguayra, and it is thought the war is at an end.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Resignation of Speaker Dennison.

LONDON, February 7.—Speaker Dennison announced in the House yesterday his resignation in consequence of ill health. Mr. Gladstone regretted his withdrawal and delivered a glowing eulogy, and announced that he would move that the thanks of the House be given to its presiding officer, and that the Queen bestow some mark of royal favor to him. John Parkington expressed the unfeigned regret of the opposition at the resignation, and spoke of Dennison with praise.

Another Spicy Debate in the House of Commons on our Claims for Indirect Damages.

LONDON, February 7.—The subject of the treaty of Washington and the claims of the American government for indirect damages was again introduced in the House of Commons to-day, and gave rise to another exciting discussion. Ralph Osborne, member for Waterford City, addressed the House at length, and in the course of his remarks said the Alabama question was the most momentous one England had been called to pass upon within a century. He compared the astute lawyers who composed the American Commission with the novices who represented England, and said the latter had been completely outwitted. If, said he, lawyers had planned the English cause, we could escape with the payment of six millions sterling. The American Commissioners had served their country wel, and achieved a triumph. Osborne, continuing, said the trouble lay at home. The Government had armies which could not march, and ships which were unseaworthy, and now they had a treaty which they could not stand upon.

Arthur J. Otway, formerly Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, blamed the Government for all the trouble which had been wrought. He thought, however, that the American Government would recede from its extreme demands, but said that in case it did not, England having admitted the principle of indirect claims, must be prepared to meet the enormous demands of the United States. Mr. Gladstone and several other members defended the acts of the Commissioners and of the Government, and said they hoped the American claim for indirect damages would be withdrawn.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, February 7.—The Prince of Wales will leave Sandringham on Saturday for Windsor. By the advice of his physicians he avoids the excitement of a visit to London.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope represent the Colony as crowded with strangers. Murders and robberies were of daily occurrence to the residents.

MADRID, February 7.—Two thousand troops, asked for by Vamaseda, have sailed from Cadiz for Cuba.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 7.—The steamers Siberia and Donan have arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, February 7, 5 P. M.—Consols 92⅝. American securities flat; 5-20s, '62, 92½; do '65, 92¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s 90⅞.

FRANKFORT, February 7.—5-20s of '62, 96⅜.

PARIS, February 7.—Rentes 56fs 7c.

LIVERPOOL, February 7.—Cotton opened active and closed quiet; middling uplands 11½a11⅝d. Red winter wheat 11s 5da11s 9d. Flour 26sa27s. Corn 29s 6d. Chese 69s.

Comments of the European Press on the American Claims.

NEW YORK, February 7.—A London special says that the excitement over the Alabama claims continues in the newspapers; but the journals which did oppose the scheme outright have become suddenly silent. The excitement which furnishes so convenient a diversion from awkward home topics is certainly fostered by the Government, and any embarrassment which it may cause them in the future the Government can easily escape from by an appeal to the popular prejudice against American extravagance.

The *Daily Telegraph* complains that the English newspapers are not sufficiently distinct and vehement in their denunciation of the American case. The *Telegraph* also says that the demand of indemnity for the prolongation of the American war is so monstrous that it leaves no other resort but to shut the door in the face of all indirect damages.

The *Daily News* contained a statement to the same effect.

The *Times* says that England declines to stand on the defensive against the claims of indirect damages, the withdrawal of which she understood to be a condition of the whole agreement at Augsburg.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* says that the attempt of England to forestall the European judgment to gain an opinion in her favor is as foolish as it is unjust. The *Zeitung* contrasts the silence and moderation of the American press with the ill-considered clamor of the English press.

The Vienna *Neu Freil Press* says: England assumes to be a party and a judge at one and the same time.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says: The question of American claims for indirect damages against Great Britain is not a novelty. It was distinctly formulated in the proctocol of the treaty of Washington, without the protest of the British Commissioners.

Russian Account of the Kramer Affair at Copenhagen.

A St. Petersburg letter says: At the late diplomatic dinner at Copenhagen, at the house of the German Ambassador, the American Minister, Kramer, undertook to read the secret circular which Secretary Fish had sent to the diplomatic agents in explanation of the Catacazy imbroglio, so that they might be able to speak understandingly on the subject should their diplomatic relations have occasion to refer to it. Minister Kramer, producing the paper, arose and said: "Gentlemen, I have just received a dispatch from my Government about a difficulty with Russia, which I propose to be read for the benefit of the company here assembled." Great astonishment and indignation followed this announcement. The Russian Ambassador, who was present, rose to leave, and only resumed his place at the table when the German Minister interfering refused to permit the document to be read at his table. The storm then subsided. But the next day the representative of the United States paid a visit to all the foreign representatives in the Danish capital, and made known to them the contents of the circular. When Prince Gortschakoff learned of the transaction he became furious, and expressed himself in the most uncomplimentary terms of the American representative, calling him animal and other hard names.

Tweed has been summoned to testify in this city before a committee of the Legislature upon printing frauds, on next Thursday.

At the Custom House Investigation to-day, Storekeeper Watson gave very important testimony.

The sentence of Watson, the English clergy man who murdered his wife, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

More of the Investigation—Catalogue Sales—Goods Received in Bad Order—Col. Whiteley on the Stand, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, February 7.—Before the Congressional Investigation Committee to-day, W. A. Darling, Assistant Appraiser, was examined in reference to catalogue sales of unclaimed goods. He admitted that in the catalogue no suggestion is given of the quantity or quality. The witness then stated the manner in which goods were examined at public stores. If a case looks as if it had been tampered with, it is marked "received in bad order." It was the witness's opinion that a case received in bad order might be examined and verified at once, but under the present system this cannot be done. Witness said that he thought the Government ought to own their own building, and not rent. The rent of a public store is between $60,000 and $75,000. He estimated that about seven hundred packages were received at a store every day. Contractors and laborers can steal as much as they please. It is difficult to fix the responsibility of thefts. In his opinion the Government should take possession of every article coming into the country and examine all subject to *ad valorem* duty. It would greatly increase the expense, but would repay the Government.

Col. H. C. Whiteley was examined, and gave an emphatic denial to each and all the charges preferred against him by detective Beatty, who, he said, was the only dishonest person in his employ, and had frequently threatened to ruin him.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feburary 7, 1872, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The highest barometer will probably move centrally northeastward along the New England coast, and, falling barometer with cloudy weather prevail on Thursday north of the Ohio valley and Virginia; southwesterly winds with rising temperature and threatening weather are probable from Lake Superior to Iowa; northwesterly winds and clearing weather prevail in Texas and Louisiana; threatening weather and occasional light rain extend from north Florida to Virginia. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for this evening.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: The President, to-day, in conversation with a prominent Republican, declared that the general order business was doomed; that he was satisfied, to use a mild phrase, that it was an imperfect system, and was unjust to importers, and that Secretary Boutwell and the Collector who had control of it should adopt a new and better cartage bureau. It is quite probable that he will take this step even before the Investigating Committee report.

THE National Labor Reform Convention which meets at Columbus, Ohio, the 22d of this month, it is said will have wide extended and immense representation. Over two thousand delegates will be present, representing almost every district in the country. Hon. Geo. W. Julian, of Indiana, is the most prominent candidate for the nomination.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition from numerous Irish citizens against free trade.

A bill was introduced by Mr. POMEROY to provide for the appointment of a commission on the subject of prohibiting legislation for the suppression of intemperance.

Mr. CONKLING made a personal explanation, denying that he had had matter excluded from the official report of proceedings in the *Globe*.

The pension bill, with amendments, was reported from the Committee on Appropriations and passed. It appropriates over $30,000,000.

Mr. CHANDLER offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment be directed to inquire whether any United States Senator has received money under cover of counsel fees or otherwise from the Treasury of the United States, in violation of law, and to report the result of their inquiry as early as practicable.

The amnesty bill came up, the pending question being on the substitute of Mr. CARPENTER for the supplementary civil rights bill.

Mr. SUMNER spoke against the substitute and in favor of his amendment.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, said he had been trying for three years to get a vote of the Senate on a bill removing political disabilities; and now when the time had come when a bill for that purpose might pass, an attempt was made to assassinate it by proposing amendments which were not only not germain to the bill, but in fact its deadliest enemies. He did not believe the necessary majority could be secured in the House for Mr. Sumner's civil rights amendment. This amendment, he thought, struck at the foundation of our federal system—local self-government—the most fatal blow that it could receive.

Mr. CARPENTER'S substitute was then rejected, 17 to 35.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to strike out the seventh section of Mr. Sumner's bill, which would repeal all laws, whether State or national, which discriminate against race or color by use of the word "white."

After some discussion, Mr. SUMNER, at the request of friends of the bill, consented that the section should be stricken out.

Mr. HARLAN objected to striking out this section without a vote.

The amendment was discussed without reaching a vote, until the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The educational bill was taken up, and the House proceeded to vote on the various amendments. An amendment was agreed to that the bill shall not abridge the power of Congress or interfere with the granting of bounty lands.

Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, offered an amendment requiring the distribution of the fund to be made on the basis of the schoolage population.

An amendment offered by Mr. GOODRICH, requiring the distribution to be made on the basis of illiteracy was agreed to, 126 to 82.

An amendment by Mr. HEREFORD, against requiring mixed schools, was adopted, 114 to 80.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. TAFFEE, providing that the bill shall not affect existing laws and regulations in regard to the adjustment and payment to the States upon their admission to the Union of five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands within their respective limits, and it was agreed to without a division.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. POLAND, that the act shall not repeal, impair or suspend any pre-emption or homestead law, and it was agreed to without a division.

The House then proceeded to vote on the various substitutes offered by Messrs. McIntyre, Burchard, King, Bright, Campbell and Coburn.

All of the substitutes on which votes were taken were rejected, but a motion was made by Mr. PIERCE to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Burchard's substitute was rejected. Pending that question the House adjourned, 115 to 94, the Democrats generally voting against adjournment, so as to defeat the reconsideration of Mr. Burchard's substitute, preferring the original bill, as amended, on the subject of mixed schools.

STEAMSHIP BURNED.

Destruction of the Steamer America—Over Sixty Lives Lost—Cowardly Conduct of the Captain of the Vessel.

NEW YORK, February 7.—A Rio Janeiro letter gives the details of the loss of the steamship America, on her passage from Buenos Ayres to Montevideo, on December 22d. The America sailed from Buenos Ayres on the 22d of December, taking one hundred and thirty-four passengers. Her company consisted of over thirty persons, including the captain, officers, crew and servants. On the morning of the 23d, when Cerro, a well known point on the river, was discovered twelve or fifteen miles ahead, one of the boiler tubes exploded, and the steam rushed out into the fire room, instantly scalding to death two firemen and one coal heaver, who were oiling portions of the machinery, and at the same time extinguishing all the lights and scattering live coals all about the room and between the boilers and the steamer's sides. The heat was so intense that it was impossible to remain below. The Chief Engineer informed Captain Bossi of the fact, and recommended that the pumps should be rigged and immediately set agoing. The pumps had not been used for some time and were in bad order. In the meantime it was deemed advisable to work the company for saving passengers. The fire spread rapidly, consuming everything before it. The fire, being amidships, separated the steamer's company and the passengers into two portions, naturally causing a panic, promising deplorable confusion, and a scene which it is impossible to describe. Of all the boats of the steamer only one could be lowered; the others, not having been used in some time, were secured so firmly in the boat stocks that it was next to impossible to remove them. Two which were launched were immediately swamped by half-crazed passengers. Some more energetic passengers tried to launch the other boats, but it was impossible. At this time the officers had lost all control over the crew, who, with revolvers, were disputing and fighting with the passengers for the means of saving life. No signals were made to the passing steamer Villa de Salto which would indicate any unusual danger on board the America, nor until flames burst out into sight was the officer in charge of the Villa de Salto aware of any trouble or danger, when he immediately put back to the assistance of the America. The Captain of the America, Bossi, was the first to abandon his steamer, taking refuge on board an Italian vessel-of-war, where he has since remained. His course has excited universal indignation in Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and he is threatened with being lynched if he appears ashore. The loss of life it is not possible to learn with certainty, but it seems that more than sixty persons have perished. No citizens of the United States were among the lost.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Accident on an Illinois Railroad—Four Persons Burned to Death, and a Number Injured.

ALTON, ILL., February 7.—The passenger train going to St. Louis on the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad, which was due at Alton junction at 6:10 this morning, when about three-quarters of a mile below the upper Alton station, collided with a freight train going north. The baggage car and first coach telescoped and then almost instantly took fire. The scare which ensued was most appalling. The unfortunate passengers were most of them between the car seats, and egress from the car was nearly impossible. The flames enveloped the doomed car almost instantly, and terrified passengers were left to be slowly roasted alive. Up to eleven o'clock A. M. the charred and blackened remains of four victims of this fearful accident had been recovered, and were lying on the snow awaiting the coroner's inquest. The names of the killed, as far as known, are as follows: Jos. Twelsin and Mrs. Reuben Raines; the two other bodies which up to this time have been found have not been identified. These four passengers were all burned. Wounded—Reuben Raines, badly cut on head and body; Isaac Barnhardt, badly burned and head cut; August Mauhe, late of Rock Island, ankle broken; M. Cannon, leg broken; Frederick Bugle, of St. Louis, badly burned; Mina Bugle, of St. Louis, bruised; Franklin Gross, bruised; Karl Foas, severely bruised; train boy, severely injured, besides five others slightly wounded, making altogether four killed and thirteen wounded. The working party is still at work on the ruins, and more casualties may be reported. The freight train was behind time, and should have side-tracked at the junction, but instead of doing so kept straight on. The conductor of the freight train jumped off when the trains collided, and sought safety in flight. His name is Barker. It is also said his engineer and fireman followed his example, but this lacks confirmation. The whole responsibility for this terrible affair rests upon Baker's shoulders, as Mr. Fitzgerald, conductor of the passenger train, was running on time, and supposed he would pass the freight at the junction. When the collision occurred Mr. Raines, and his wife and child were sitting together on one seat, the child between its parents. The force of the collision was such that the seats were jammed together, and these unfortunates were caught in the wreck. Mr. Raines finally succeeded in extracting himself, although terribly burned. Mr. Franklin Graves tried his utmost to rescue Mrs. Raines, and almost tore her clothes off in his efforts, but all in vain. Seeing that his exertions to save her would be unsuccessful, he tried to save the child and succeeded in doing so, although at great personal risk. The wounded were all conveyed as soon as possible to Brighton, where they are now being cared for. The bodies of the dead have been brought to Alton, and to-morrow an inquest will be held and all the facts in the case be elicited.

A passenger who was on the train says one man, name unknown, was caught in the timbers of a car by the foot only, but all efforts to release him were futile. An ax was sent for at his request to cut his foot off, but before it arrived the flames reached him and he was burned to death.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

MR. CONKLING MAKES AN EXPLANATION.

A Bill for the Protection of Fisheries and Restoration of Our Commerce.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C. February 7, 1872.

A Question of Veracity, Perhaps.

Senator Conkling to-day had read a short editorial from the Chicago *Tribune*, charging him with disturbing the debate with loud and persistent cries of "Question," "Question," when the final adjournment resolution was under consideration on Friday, January 26th, and afterwards changing the *Globe* record. If the purpose of Conkling was to deny that he did shout as charged, he simply stated what every Senator present, himself included, knew to be false. Every correspondent in the gallery at the time would testify that he bawled "Question" at least twenty times. The regular Associated Press report represents him as crying "Question" seven times. The fact is, that the regular reporter did not begin to insert these interruptions until they became such a feature of the proceedings that they could not be properly omitted. The fact appears that no one of these cries was printed in the *Globe* reports. This is not the first time that Senator Conkling has deliberately stated on the floor of the Senate what every Senator knew to be untrue in regard to newspaper reports. When the statement had been made in the public press that he and Senator Carpenter had, in executive session, started the investigation concerning the publication of the Treaty of Washington at the last session, he denied it from his place in these words: "The investigation was not suggested or originated by me, nor by the Senator from Wisconsin." A few moments later Senator Wilson exposed Conkling by inadvertently referring to what took place in executive session, and saying: "The honorable Senator from New York prepared the resolution; and it was introduced by the honorable Senator from Wisconsin." His denial of to-day was of the same character as this.

Too Much for One Bill.

Secretary Boutwell will to-morrow send the draft of a bill to the House intended to help the passage of the bill to carry into effect the treaty of Washington. It will embrace measures for the protection of our fisheries, for the restoration of our foreign commerce, and for the encouragement of our ocean steam navigation. The aid given to ocean steamers is to be coupled with the proviso that they are to be made available for national defense.

Cincinnati to Have a New Postoffice.

The House Committee on Public Buildings have agreed to report a bill for the purchase of a site for a Postoffice in Cincinnati, at an expense of not over three hundred thousand dollars. The purchase of land is not to be made till the State agrees to jurisdiction and relinquishes the right to tax.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1872.

IRON SHIP-BUILDING.

The Senate Naval Committee had under consideration this morning the construction of iron ship-building yards and docks for naval and commercial purposes, as proposed by the International Company and recommended by the Secretary of the Navy in his two last annual reports. The President of the International Company and the President of the Western Iron Steamboat Company each gave information showing that iron vessels can be built on the eastern and western waters of the United States on terms of equal advantage with those of any other country in the world. The committee expressed themselves greatly interested by the facts and arguments presented, and took the matter under advisement.

SEIZURE OF AMERICAN VESSELS BY VENEZUELA.

The President transmitted to the Senate, to-day, information furnished by the Secretary of State in response to resolutions of inquiry, regarding the retention in Venezuela of the American steamers Hero, Dudley Buck, Nutrias and San Fernando, the property of the Venezuelan Steam Transportation Company, an American corporation. It appears that these vessels were seized last fall—the first by the Venezuelan Government troops, and the other three by the revolutionists. Acting Secretary of State Davis wrote Minister Pile on the 22d of September, demanding the immediate restitution of the vessels Hero and Dudley Buck, and upon learning of the seizure of the other two made a similar demand for their restitution. In reply the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs wrote to Mr. Pile in November, disavowing the acts, and promising upon proof to make the necessary reparation.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISING STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS,

Which have been in session here for some time, adjourned to-day. During their session the Board approved a large number of appliances for use on steam vessels, and passed a resolution that no recording gauge be put on a steamer unless the maker will sign a guarantee that the gauge will work correctly for one year. A similar resolution relative to the use of fire extinguishers was adopted.

FISH AND SICKLES GOOD FRIENDS.

There is not a word of truth in the recent publications that there has been an estrangement between Secretary Fish and General Sickles. On the contrary, the best feelings exist between these gentlemen.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 7, 1872.

THE PANORMO MURDER.

The jury in the case of the Panormo murder rendered a verdict that "John B. Panormo came to his death by compression of the brain from injuries inflicted by some person or persons to them unknown; and we very much blame Marvin, the apothecary, for not showing any willingness to do what ought to be done to any suffering person to whom he could so easily have offered assistance; and we recommend the proper authorities to increase the police force, as we deem the present number inadequate to the proper protection of the lives and property of our citizens."

ALL SORTS.

It is rumored that the Grand Jury has been summoned to meet to-morrow to reconsider the vote on the indictment of Mayor Hall, which is said to have been carried by a bare majority.

Judge Barnard has refused to appoint a receiver for the Third Avenue Savings Bank, on the ground that it is perfectly safe.

An attempt was made last night to rob the house of John Graham. It is believed they were employed to destroy certain papers in Graham's possession bearing on Stokes, the murderer.

Seven persons prostrated with small-pox were found at No. 123 West Thirty-first street, to-day, and sent to the hospital. The Board of Health has ordered an examination of all city railroad cars and other vehicles, to see if they are detrimental to health.

Roswell H. Jerome, son of the alderman, died yesterday from an over dose of opium to quiet his nerves, prostrated by liquor. His mother has become insane and his father is very ill.

The annual dinner of Harvard alumni will be given at Delmonico's, on the 21st.

The Treasury to-day paid $91,000 for five-twenties redeemed, and $560,000 on January and February interest.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MINISTER SCHENCK AND SECRETARY FISH REGARDING THE AMERICAN CASE.

The *Telegram* published this afternoon the following as the genuine dispatches which have passed between Minister Schenck and Secretary Fish, but there is no confirmation of the news from other sources. It will be noticed that Mr. Schenck's name is not correctly given in either instance.

LONDON, February 5.—*To Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Washington. Sir:* In view of the expression of opinion as to what the action of Great Britain, should be in reference to the Geneva Conference, on the part of Chief Justice Cockburn, and the general tone of the English press, I desire to be officially informed whether the Government of the United States will in any degree recede from its claims for indemnity as recently presented. Your obedient servant,
ROBERT M. SCHENCK,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, February 5.—*To Hon. Robert M. Schenck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, London:* SIR—You are authorized to affirm that in no event will the Government of the United States recede from the position it has taken in relation to the Washington treaty. Your obedient servant,
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

AT the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association in Philadelphia, Monday evening, a letter was read from ex-Gov. Curtin, thanking the Association for the honor conferred on him by his election as President during his absence. The following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year: President, Charles Devine; Vice Presidents, D. R. B. Nevin and J. B. Paxson; Recording Secretary, Sergeant Killingsworth; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. H. Ryan; Treasurer, J. W. Scott.

Charles Marlow, convicted of murdering William Bachman at Maysville, New York, is to be hung on the 29th of March.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The County Fee Bill Again Up.

The Libel Law Virtually Killed

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 7, 1872.

SENATE.

The County Fee Bill.

The House county fee bill came up, providing that counties excepted from the provisions of the general fee bill of 1868 be included in the provisions of section 8 of said act, which requires prothonotaries and clerks of Courts of Common Pleas, Nisi Prius, Quarter Sessions, Orphans Courts, registers of wills and recorders of deeds, to pay into the treasury, for the use of the Commonwealth, after deducting all necessary clerk hire and office expenses, fifty per centum over $2,000 which shall have been found by the county auditor to have been received by any officer in any one year. The committee had struck out the second section, providing that after December first, 1870, fifty per centum of the fees accruing under the above act and under the act taxing certain officers, passed in 1810, shall be paid into the several county treasuries for the use of the county instead of the Commonwealth as heretofore, and confined this supplement to Allegheny county.

Mr. Anderson moved to restore this section. Disagreed to, when he moved the postponement of the bill for the present. Carried.

Senate Bills Disposed Of.

A bill originating in the Senate, authorizing township officers to regulate the storage of gun powder and other inflammable material, was passed. A bill originating in the Senate, to prevent tresspassing on steam railroad cars by fine and imprisonment, was defeated. A bill originating in the Senate, requiring county commissioners to provide rooms for meetings of conventions of school directors, which shall assemble at the call of the State Superintendent, and fixing the salaries of county superintendents at two dollars for each school under their supervision, and one dollar for every square mile in the county, to be in no case less than one hundred schools, when it shall be eight hundred dollars, unless the convention of directors add to the sum and from the State appropriation to the county, came up. Mr. Warfel moved to strike out the power of directors to add. Agreed to, and, on motion of Mr. Davis, of Berks, the bill was postponed for the present.

The New Libel Law Killed.

A bill originating in the Senate, relative to libel suits, admitting the truth in evidence, and providing that if the jury shall find the same was published from good motives and profitable ends, it shall operate for acquittal, was warmly supported by Mr. Graham.

Mr. Dill moved an amendment confining this act to regularly published newspapers, which Mr. Graham accepted.

Mr. White opposed the bill, which was considered in committee of the whole and laid over, which is regarded as equivalent to defeat.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Passed.

A bill repealing the fourth section of the Milford and Matamoras Railroad supplement of 1870 was reported as originating in Committee.

A joint resolution for 5,000 additional copies of Bates' Military History was reported negatively.

The Philadelphia registry amendment was reported, with amendment extending the registry act to special elections, and making it criminal to receive votes of persons not on the registry list.

The supplement to the act consolidating Pittsburgh wards for educational purposes was reported negatively.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Edwards, incorporating the contiguous villages of Edgewood and Wilkinsburg into one borough.

By Mr. Taylor, vacating Spruce alley. This gives Councils authority to vacate the alley running along side of Fayette street, from Beaver avenue to the Ohio river. It provides, also, that viewers appointed by Councils on the opening of Fayette street from Beaver avenue to the Ohio river, shall have power to assess as benefits to the owners of lots lengthened by the vacation of said alley the value of the ground thus added.

By Mr. Starr, supplement for the Board of Public Charities, requiring all plans for new alms houses, etc., to be submitted to said Board.

By Mr. Sanner, authorizing the commissioner of public grounds to select a site in the capitol grounds for a monument to be erected by Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association in memory of the chief founders and promoters of the common school system in Pennsylvania.

Vetoes Sustained.

The Governor's vetoes of the bill relating to the provision in the charter of the Pennsylvania Lightning Rod Company, allowing it to take risks on losses by lightning, and the bill repealing the act of 1869 protecting contingent interest, were sustained.

Protest Against the New Workhouse Bill.

Messrs. Nevin, Davis, Phillips, Capt. Wright, Warden of the Penitentiary, and others are here from Allegheny county, representing the interests of the Western Penitentiary, protesting against certain provisions in the new Workhouse bill. They oppose allowing the United States to deposit prisoners in the Workhouse, and urge an amendment providing that no prisoners shall be sent to the Workhouse for a longer period than two years.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLARION, PA., February 7, 1872.

The Republican County Committee to-day recommended Theodore S. Wilson for delegate to the National Convention, and Joseph Patrick representative delegate to the State Convention, instructed for Hon. Harry White for Governor, and Judge I. G. Gordon, of Jefferson county, for the Supreme Judgeship.

The city election in Reading will be held to-morrow.

In a letter to the Pennsylvania Reserve Association, read at their meeting in Philadelphia Monday evening, Gov. A. G. Curtin says: "I am not a candidate for any office and only ask for kind remembrances and good, constant friends."

The Tioga county *Agitator* puts forward the claims of the Northern tier of counties to the Supreme Judgeship, and presents the name of Hon. Henry W. Williams, President Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, as a proper person to represent them on the bench.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 7.—The two houses of the General Assembly met in joint session to canvass the vote for and against holding a Constitutional Convention. The majority in favor of calling the convention was 34,975.

In the House bills were introduced to make obtaining goods under false pretenses a penitentiary offense; requiring the court, after a verdict convicting the prisoner of a felony, to order the prisoner into the custody of the sheriff; to authorize railroad conductors to make arrests of persons suspected or charged with crime; to authorize the incorporation of companies for building public halls; a resolution was adopted requesting the Railroad Commissioner to report if all the railroads of the State have complied with the law which requires passenger cars to be connected by aprons or bridges.

Death from Excessive Drinking at Crestline, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., February 7, 1872.

A man, apparently twenty-five years of age, giving his name as W. G. Kehler, and representing himself as an agent of Messrs. John A. Griffith & Co., importers and manufacturers of tailors' trimmings, Cincinnati, died suddenly at the Franklin House this afternoon. He came to the house on Monday evening, and has had several attacks of *delirium tremens*, more or less severe, since that time. He was taken to his room about noon to-day, and at half-past one, when visited by the clerk of the hotel to ascertain his condition, was found dead, evidently from the effects of excessive drinking. The Coroner is now holding an inquest.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Kidden & Aiken's hosiery mills at Troy, New York, were burned yesterday. Loss $50,000.

A man fell through the hatchway of a hotel elevator in Cleveland, Tuesday morning, and was killed.

A fire occurred in Port Huron, Michigan, yesterday, causing a loss of $60,000 on which there was $28,000 insurance.

Harry Hawkins shot and mortally wounded Augustus Erlestine, in front of a house of ill-fame in St. Louis, Tuesday night. A fallen woman caused the shooting.

During a drunken spree at the junction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in Minnesota, Sunday night, Louis Broderick, a saloon keeper, shot and killed Robert Button.

The steam sawmill of Hascall Bros., at Flint, Michigan, was burned Monday night. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $10,000.

John Kearns and Patrick Grady were almost instantly killed at St. Joseph, Mo., while engaged in excavating earth.

Fulton, the Halifax boatman, accepts Brown's offer to row on the four-mile course on Kennebecassis river, for a purse of $1,500.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

Reorganization, Yesterday, for 1872.

The Board of Guardians of the Poor met yesterday under an act of Assembly providing for the organization of the Board on the first Wednesday of each February.

A *pro tem.* organization was effected by calling Mr. Robert Arthurs to the chair, and the election of Mr. T. W. Shaw as Secretary.

Three of the new members elected by Council, Messrs. Hays, Hartley and Rowley, were introduced and had the oath of office administered to them by Alderman Nicholson, after which they took their seats.

Gen. Sweitzer, who was re-elected in connection with Mr. Hays and Mr. Hartley was unavoidably absent.

The following members then answered to their names: Messrs. Arthurs, Fitzsimmons, Hays, Hartley, Kincaide, Moorhead, McKee, Rowley, Shaw, Smythe and Torrance.

On motion of Mr. Hartley Mr. Kincaide was re-elected President for the ensuing year and Mr. George Fortune, Secretary and agent.

The meeting then adjourned.

A Bold Robbery.

Yesterday morning Messrs. Ruch and Wilmot, of the Mayor's detective force, arrested a man giving his name as Joseph McMullen, on a charge of highway robbery, preferred by Chas. P. Peterson, of West Elizabeth, Pa. It is stated that on last Saturday evening, about ten o'clock, Mr. Peterson was walking down Third avenue when he was sprung upon by a man from a dark corner, who, seizing him by his long whiskers, thus prevented him from making any determined resistence while he relieved him of his silver watch and chain, and turning on his heel escaped. Mr. Peterson notified the police of the matter, and they had since been at work upon the case. From the description and information received they were led to believe that McMullen was the party who committed the robbery. Mr. Peterson fully identified him as the thief, and this was confirmed by the recovery of the stolen watch and chain at a place where it had been left by McMullen. In default of $1,000 bail the accused was committed to jail.

"*A Little Easy.*"

Yesterday afternoon officer Neal McFadden, of the police, made an information before Mayor Blackmore charging John Mozer with striking him (McFadden) while on duty. The accused was promptly arrested and brought before His Honor, who, on hearing the testimony, said he would let Mozer "off easy," as it was the first time he had appeared as defendant before him. The accused was then fined twenty-five dollars and costs, which he did not think was at all easy. He paid the cash and departed.

JOSEPH JACOBS appeared before Mayor Blackmore, yesterday, and charged Samuel Hunger with assault and battery. The two are traveling glaziers and had a difficulty about a job of work. The accused gave bail for a hearing.

The Minister's Choice—The Burdett Organs.

Having been instrumental in selling the Burdett organs to quite a number of my personal friends, I am free to say that they have given the most perfect satisfaction in every instance.

D. W. HERVEY,
Pastor of Providence Baptist Church, Beaver county, Pa.

The above is addressed to Messrs. H. Kleber & Bro., No. 122 Wood street, and who are the sole agents for the Burdett organs. The "Burdett's" are the finest toned and most durable organs in the world, and the Messrs. Kleber sell them on *monthly payments* and long credits. Hear the Burdett and you will discard all others.

WE have received from Gildenfenny & Hess, No. 45 Fifth avenue, a copy of the "New York Herald Almanac and Financial and Commercial Register for 1872." It is full to the brim with statistics of interest to business men and politicians, and a fund of miscellaneous information not easily attainable in any other shape. The contents of the book are worthy of better paper than that used, however. We are also indebted to the Pittsburgh Book and News Company for a copy of the same work.

NEVER put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. Order your ale from Pier Dannals & Co. at once. TTHS.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—POWER AND ROOM OR power sufficient to drive three grindstones. Address at once ENGLAND & BINDLEY, 263 Liberty street.

WANTED—ROOM—A MIDDLE SIZED Room, furnished or not, on second or third floor, in the center of the city. Address "C. R. Y.," Postoffice.

WANTED—CAPITAL—TO SUCCESSFULLY start a good Manufacturing Business without formidable competition. The advertiser means business, and parties with some means and willing to devote the time to investigate the matter are invited to address the undersigned, giving real name and address. Best references given. Address BOX 748 Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED — COLLECTING — THE UNDERSIGNED would like to engage with a number of our leading business houses to do their Collecting regularly for this city and vicinity. Have been a resident here all my life, and am trustworthy and reliable. Any house needing such person will address "H. J." care Lock Box 139, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—JOUR PRINTER—A GOOD Jour Printer wanted. A man who can take charge of the mechanical department, of sober habits, middle-aged, can find steady employment. Communications desired on the subject. Address SAMUEL YOUNG, East Brady, Pa.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A MANUFACTURING or Commercial Business that $5,000 to $10,000 will run, or a position on salary. If desired in a short time to take an interest. The advertiser has had a large experience as Manager. Best of city reference. Address real name, stating business, "S. S." Commercial office. TTH

WANTED—MACHINISTS.—APPLY AT LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS' WORKS, at south end of Birmingham Bridge.

WANTED—CANVASSER—WE WANT a good live man to canvass Pittsburgh or Allegheny for an article that sells on sight. Agents wanted for other territory. Address JOHN GLASS, Titusville, Pa.

WANTED—8 OR 10 GOOD BOILER Makers, Riveters, Flangers and Fitters, at the Portable and Stationary Engine and Saw Mill Works of H. & F. BLANDY, Zanesville, Ohio.

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN—A MAN with $8,000 and good business qualifications may learn of an opportunity of securing a valuable interest in a first-class established business in this city, by addressing "BOX N," Pittsburgh Commercial.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—SEVERAL first-class Mortgages. Principals only need apply. Call at or address Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. Office 106 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country; Men wanting Farm work, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—FOR MILL Manager, Engineers, Rail, Bar and Steel Rollers, Puddlers, Heaters, Bricklayers and Millwrights. Address Iron Workers' Labor Exchange, Room 8, First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. C. A. BURROWS, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE of 18 Acres, between West Pennsylvania Railroad and Allegheny river. Capital location for any large works. See No. 443 in Real Estate Register, Pittsburgh, Pa. Published weekly at $1 00 per year. Sample copy free.

FOR SALE—PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFIT in full and cheap. Call on or address E. V. THOMAS, Photographer, Sharon, Pa.

FOR SALE—NATIONAL BANK STOCK— For sale at the Duquesne Bank, No. 65 Smithfield street, twenty-five Shares of the Capital Stock of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., in amounts to suit purchasers. A. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

FOR SALE—FOWLS—FOR WANT OF room to keep, Five Trios of fine Light Brahma Fowls; $15 for trio. Address C. B. ELBEN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—FOUR AND ONE-THIRD Acres and New House, in Mount Washington. Can be reached in twenty minutes from Postoffice. Desirable for Country Residence or for selling as Town Lots. Inquire of D. R. GOUCHER, 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TThstf

FOR SALE — STOCK — 15 SHARES of Stock Central Loan and Building Association. For further information apply to this office.

FOR SALE — THE ENTIRE STOCK, Tools and Machinery of the Hyams Meter Co., 240 Penn street, at private sale daily. A good chance for Tinners. tf

FOR SALE—SCHOOL BONDS—THE Central Board of Education of the city of Pittsburgh offers for sale a small number of 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, issued in sums of one thousand dollars, with principal payable October 1st, 1876, which are confidently offered to capitalists as a perfectly safe investment, and probably the most desirable security now in the market. This is a home investment, known to be secure beyond a doubt. The Bonds are exempt from all county and municipal taxes, and present the desirable qualities of absolute safety and liberal interest. For particulars inquire of J. R. McCUNE, Treasurer, at Union National Bank.

FOR SALE—ONE SMALL UPRIGHT Engine, in good order, at No. 13 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

FOR SALE — FARM — A VALUABLE Farm of 96 Acres, 156 Perches, all underlaid with Coal, in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pa., late the property of Jas. S. Neeld, deceased, adjoining lands of H. Ray J. McMillen, Jr., W. Lesnett, S. Collins and others, about ten miles from the city of Pittsburgh, and half a mile from the Chartiers Railroad. Title indisputable and terms of sale easy. For particulars inquire of J. W. F. WHITE, 106 Fourth ave, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TThs

FOR SALE BELTS, HOSE THE ONLY Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belts and Hose made in this city, are manufactured by HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street, sole Agents. rh

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS— New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Front Room, suitable for gentleman and wife, at 132 WYLIE AVENUE.

BOARDING—A LARGE THIRD STORY Front Room, suitable for a lady and gentleman or two single gentlemen. 150 THIRD AVENUE.

BOARDING—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can find Boarding and Lodging, at No. 161 North avenue, Allegheny. Also, accommodations for Day Boarders.

BANNER
BAKING
POWDER.

The very best article for producing, in a few minutes, perfectly Light, Sweet, Nutritious and Delicious Biscuit, Rolls, Fancy and other Cakes Pastry and Puddings.

PREPARED
BY
JESSE H.
LIPPINCOTT
PITTSBURGH.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS McCallum's Building, 51 Fifth Ave., from front entrance. Inquire of H. McCALLUM. TThs-tf

25. FOR RENT—RESIDENCE, NO. 25 Union avenue, Allegheny, fronting East Park. Contains 11 Rooms; Side Entrance; large Yard; Gas and Water. Persons can only examine the house between 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Postoffice.

FOR RENT—COUNTRY RESIDENCE— A desirable Country Residence on the Perrysville Plankroad, one mile from Allegheny city. House in good order; 12 Rooms, Stable, Carriage House, &c. Two to three Acres of Orchard and Garden, and six Acres of Meadow. Inquire of W. B. PUSEY, on the premises. TThstf

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES and Private Rooms, on Second and Third Floors of Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue. Also, Apollo Hall, size 60 by 40 feet, well lighted and finished in good style, with Ante-Rooms attached. Inquire of ROBINSON BROS., No. 78 Fourth avenue.

87. FOR RENT—BASEMENT STORE-ROOM in M. and M. Insurance Co.'s Building, No. 87 Wood street. Inquire of M. and M. Insurance Co. tf

25. FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY Warehouse, situate on Virgin alley, between Wood and Liberty sts. Inquire of W. A. HOEVELER, No. 25 Seventh street. tf

23. FOR RENT—THE FOLLOWING large Rooms, at 23 Fifth avenue, either singly or together, viz: Three Rooms, First Floor, over Oliver McClintock & Co's Carpet Warerooms: No. 1, a large and well lighted Room, fronting on Fifth avenue, size 70 by 16 feet. No. 2, a small Room, well lighted, back of No. 1, 18 by 16 feet. No. 3, an immense and splendidly lighted Room, back of No. 2, 115 by 46 feet. Three Rooms, Second Floor—No. 1 a large well lighted Room, fronting on Fifth avenue, size 31 by 22 feet. No. 2, small Room, back of No. 1, 20 by 17 feet. No. 3, small Room, back of No. 2, 18 by 17 feet. The three Rooms on second floor may be thrown into one Room. Possession given immediately. Apply to OLIVER McCLINTOCK, W. L. McCLINTOCK and JAS. S. McCORD, Executors of Washington McClintock, deceased, 23 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

325. FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE— No. 325 Liberty street. Inquire on the premises. tf

157. FOR RENT—DUQUESNE WAY LOT— Vacant Lot, 72 by 270 feet on Duquesne Way, below St. Clair street, now occupied as a metal yard. Inquire of JOHN WAY, Jr., Sewickleyville, Pa., or 157 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

160. FOR RENT—OFFICES AND Lodging Rooms, at No. 160 Fourth avenue. The Rooms are spacious, well finished and suitable for these purposes. Inquire of R. B. CARNAHAN, Attorney-at-Law, No. 160 Fourth avenue. tf

FOR RENT—A FINE RESIDENCE AT Brushton station, Pennsylvania Railroad, or can be bought at a low price and on easy terms. Inquire of EDWARD DITHRIDGE, Fort Pitt Glass Works

93. FOR RENT—DESIRABLE WAREHOUSE, No. 93 Water street. Possession given immediately. Apply on premises, up stairs. tf

FOR RENT—ROOMS—ON FIFTH AVENUE, in First National Bank Building; one Room in Basement fronting Fifth avenue, one Room in Second Story fronting Fifth avenue. Inquire of J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

58. FOR RENT—WILKINS HALL— This Property will be for Lease for a term of years. Possession given first of January, 1872. For terms inquire of ROBT. H. HARTLEY, No. 58 Smithfield street. tf

169. FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE— That large, substantial Four-story Brick Warehouse, No. 169 Second avenue; convenient to the Connellsville Railroad, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to ATTERBURY & CO., Carson and Tenth streets, Birmingham.

FOUND.

FOUND—TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6th, 1872, on Penn street, a GENTLEMAN'S GOLD RING. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement, by applying to Sergeant JOHN LYONS, Allegheny Arsenal.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MISS MINNIE, YOU CAN get the most delicate Perfumes at CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S Perfumers, 172 Wylie avenue.

NOTICES.

☞ **ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER** CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, No. 31 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK, February 1, 1872.
The Coupons and registered interest due February 15, 1872, on the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold Bonds (E. D.), and the Eight Per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land Grant Bonds (W. D.), of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New York, upon presentation and demand on and after that date, Free of Tax.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN,
Assistant Treasurer,
St. J. & D. C. R.R. Co.

☞ **OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR** OF GAS AND GAS METERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

☞ **ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCK-HOLDERS** OF YOUGHIOGHENY COAL COMPANY will be held at No. 224 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, WEDNESDAY, February 14th, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM MOORE, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 29, 1872.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ **ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD** COMPANY—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the General Office, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., on TUESDAY, THE 20th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them.
W. PHILLIPS, President.
W. A. TOMLINSON, Secretary. TThs.

☞ **THE ANNUAL MEETING OF** THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, for the Election of Directors, Secretary and Treasurer, will be held at the Office, Sill's Building, Duquesne Way, on MONDAY, the 12th of February, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.
HENRY ROSENBACH, Secretary.

☞ **WESTERN SAVINGS BANK—** An Election for Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, on TUESDAY, 13th February, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.
JAMES M. BELL, Cashier.
January 26, 1872.

Sherman House,
CHICAGO,
Madison and Canal Streets,

Completed and furnished with all modern improvements since the Great Fire. First class accommodations for 200 Guests! Our present location makes the SHERMAN HOUSE the most desirable Hotel in Chicago, for both the business and pleasure seeking traveler, it being in the very heart of the city and easy of acces from all the depots.

GAGE BROS. & RICE,
PROPRIETORS.

SPENCERIAN
DOUBLE ELASTIC
STEEL PENS

These Pens are of superior English manufacture, and are a nearer approximation to the real SWAN QUILL than any thing hitherto invented. We have recently added a new pen to the number, of great superiority where fine writing is desirable, which we designate THE QUEEN, or No. 15.

☞ A Sample Card, containing all the 15 NUMBERS, securely enclosed, will be sent by mail, on recent of 25 CENTS. Address;

Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.,
138 AND 140 GRAND STREET, N. Y.
TThs

VALUABLE COAL FARM AT PUBLIC Sale (lately owned by James S. Neeld) in Upper St. Clair Township. 10 miles from Pittsburgh, ½ mile from Chartiers Railroad, 97 acres good farming land, 90 acres of coal, opening on McGlaughlin's Run, and commanding large coal field in the rear. Land and coal sold together or separately. Terms very easy. Sale on the premises, THURSDAY, February 29, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
J. W. F. WHITE, 106 Fifth avenue.

SHOE BUSINESS
SHOE BUSINESS
FOR SALE.

The undersigned not having time to give the business his attention, offers for sale the STOCK AND LEASE of the long and well established SHOE STORE, 159 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY. City or Country Property, if desirable, will be taken in exchange.

This is a fine opening for an energetic business man.

A. LEGGATE.

C. BECKERT, W. C. GERWIG.
Late of Hippely & Beckert, Allegheny, Pa.

Beckert & Gerwig,
DEALERS IN
Flour, Feed, Grain, Hay,
SALT, PRODUCE, &c.,
No. 275 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PATENT SPERM CANDLES—
JUDD'S PATENT SPERM CANDLES.

Also, PARAFINE and STEARIC ACID CANDLES, put up in Cartons, fours and sixes, for Church purposes and Family use, for sale by the case or box by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets

REMOVAL.

ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON
& CO.,

Have Removed to their New Building,

Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty St.,
OPPOSITE WOOD STREET,

And offer an elegant new stock of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS
AND
SMALL WARES,
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.

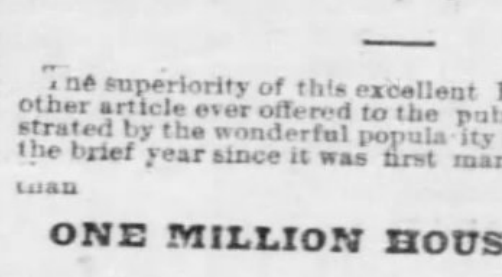
C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson

FINE ARTS.

THE SALE
OF THE
Magnificent Collection
OF
PAINTINGS,
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
NO. 87 SMITHFIELD ST.,
(HOWARD BLOCK,) will commence
This, Thursday, Afternoon,
AT 3 O'CLOCK,

And again in the evening at 7½ o'clock, and continue on FRIDAY at same hours.

CATALOGUES NOW READY.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.



SAPOLIO
CLEANS WINDOWS, MARBLE, POLISHES KNIVES, TIN-WARE, IRON, STEEL, &c.

The superiority of this excellent Preparation over any other article ever offered to the public has been demonstrated by the popularity it has attained within the brief year since it was first manufactured. Not less than

ONE MILLION HOUSEKEEPERS

Are to-day using Sapolio in this and other countries, and the demand is rapidly increasing.

REMOVES STAIN FROM MARBLE.

IN THE HOUSE—For all purposes (except washing clothes,) this article is convenient, economical and reliable.

IN THE STORE—For polishing scales, measures, (tin, brass or copper,) knives, shears, &c.

IN THE SHOP—For cleaning, polishing and removing Gums, Oils, &c., from machinery and tools.

IN THE OFFICE of the surgeon, dentist, civil engineer, painter and engraver.

IN ALL PLACES where a cleansing and polishing agent, at once *effective, economical and harmless,* is required, our Sapolio will prove its *great superiority* over all other substances.

Sold at retail at all Grocery, Drug and Housefurnishing Stores. To the trade by

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,
Corner Smithfield Street and Second Avenue.
TThs-tf

Philips, Biggerstaff & Co.,
MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MACHINISTS' TOOLS,
Jos. F. Hamilton's Pump and Boiler Feeder.
AGENTS FOR
L. B. Flander's Patent Spring Packing.

Office and Works—CORNER FIRST AVENUE AND FERRY STREET, and 52 SECOND AVENUE. TThs

Newspaper Advertising

A Card occupying One Inch of Space can be
INSERTED ONE MONTH
IN
37 Western Pennsylvania Newspapers,
FOR THIRTY-SEVEN DOLLARS.

Advertisements inserted in over 5,000 Newspapers at lowest rates. Send orders to

J. WEAVER & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
TThs 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

SASH!

We have an immense Stock of DOORS, SASH, SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, SIDING, SHINGLES, and GENERAL BUILDING MATERIAL.

8x10	1 inch thick, 12 lights	35c.
8x10	1¼ inch thick, 12 lights	55c.
9x12	1¼ inch thick, 12 lights	70c.
9x16	1¼ inch thick, 12 lights	80c.
12x24	1¼ inch thick, 4 lights	90c.
13x24	1¼ inch thick, 4 lights	90c.

Every size kept on hand.

OLD R. O. G. DOORS, RAISED PANEL.

2 feet 6x6 feet 6 inches, 1½ thick	$2 80
2 feet 8x6 feet 8 inches, 1½ thick	3 10
2 feet 10x6 feet 10 inches, 1½ thick	3 40
Best 18 inch Sawed Shingles	$6 00 per M.

MELLON BROTHERS, East Liberty,
TThs Wilkins Postoffice, Allegheny county, Pa.

TO LET,
The Spacious and Well Lighted Lofts,
NO. 94 WOOD STREET,

Embracing Second, Third and Fourth Floors; entrance on Wood street. The best location in the city, and well adapted for any light Wholesale Business.

Apply to HAINES & SHEIBLER,
tf 94 WOOD STREET.

J. B. HOLLEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, HAY, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, POTATOES, FRUITS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY,
No. 13 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Consignments respectfully solicited.
REFER BY PERMISSION TO
Ira B. McVay & Co., Bankers, Pittsburgh;
McCullough & Smith, Grocers, Pittsburgh;
Johnston & Colvin, Grocers, Pittsburgh;
Marshall, Kennedy & Co., City Flour Mills, Pittsburgh;
W. S. Meek, Pittsburgh, Pa.;
D. S. Knox, Cas. Mo'ng. Nat. Bank, Brownsville, Pa.;
B. F. Fleenikee, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Waynesburg.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1872.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* corrects a current misapprehension concerning the May convention there. It does not meet to nominate a Presidential candidate, but to devise measures for a nomination upon which all opposed to General GRANT may unite. Our political history records many meetings of the kind, and almost uniformly as failures.

The Custom House Investigating Committee have given notice that on Saturday they will adjourn to Washington. This cannot be because everything that is worth knowing in New York will by that time have been found out, for day by day the developments grow in interest and importance; and although the general "cussedness" of the Custom House has been made to appear to the whole world, only a small part of the truth in the case has been made known. Probably the Committee argue thus—when enough is known, what is the use of knowing more? That General GRANT sees clearly what is his duty, no doubt need be entertained. If it is possible to place the institution in honest and competent hands that will manage it for the benefit of the public, the trial should be made.

THE Kansas journals are urging a change in the mode of choosing United States Senators, by referring their election directly to the people of the State, as in the case of candidates for the lower House of Congress. Such a plan, it is alleged, would render bribery next to impossible, besides bringing to the front good and capable men who stand no chance at all under the legislative venality and corruption which the present system produces; and thus give to the State a much better name and wider influence in the Councils of the nation. It is pretty certain that, if the current reports regarding her Legislature and Senatorial delegation are only half true, the people of Kansas would find it difficult to hit upon any method which would not produce an improvement upon present results. But that State stands not alone in the odium attaching to the purchase of one's way into the United States Senate. Other States have reason for reform in the manner of electing Senators.

THE Queen's address is so much calmer and more sensible than the comments of the London press, which for a week or more had well nigh gone crazy over the American claim for consequential damages, that one is almost refreshed by it. It does not, however, we are sorry to say, encourage the expectation that the government will reach a conclusion differing from that reached by the press concerning the treaty—only it didn't jump to it. Like the English press, and apparently the English people also, her Majesty seems bound to go wrong—and the English government seems likely to take up, if it has not already taken up, an untenable position. In making up the list of claims the United States include the consequential as well as the direct losses, whereat the John Bull nation and press go off in a tremendous excitement, and the Queen declares that she did not understand that claims of this description were to be included, and gives notice that "a friendly note" has been sent to Washington on the subject. We presume that the answer will be that this government will steadily adhere to the "case" as it has been made up, and will pledge prompt acquiescence in the decision of the arbitrators, in which course no doubt England will be invited to follow as the one clearly pointed out in the treaty. What will be the response? Present appearances certainly favor withdrawal from the treaty by England, though all depends on the sober second thought which the time necessary for the correspondence will allow. At the present moment only one thing can be said to be absolutely certain, and that is, the mortification and regret felt in England just now is very considerable.

ENGLAND AND THE TREATY.

At last we have the authentic text of Queen VICTORIA's speech to the British Parliament respecting the Treaty of Washington, about which there has recently been so much flurry and excitement in Great Britain. It appears that the English government has actually addressed a friendly communication to the United States, protesting against the incorporation of indirect or constructive damages among the claims for indemnification submitted by this country. "These," the Queen says, "are understood on my part not to be within the province of the arbitrators." On what grounds such an understanding could have been arrived at it is difficult to discover. In the protocols of conference it was distinctly stated by the Commissioners that while, "in the hope of an amicable settlement, no estimate was made of the indirect losses," yet this was "without prejudice, however, to the right of indemnification on their account, in the event of no such settlement being made." No "such settlement" was made, the British Commissioners declining the proposition of the Government of the United States that England should lay a certain gross sum in liquidation of all demands, in consequence of which the whole matter was referred to the Geneva tribunal, established for the purpose, among other things, of providing for the "speedy settlement of such claims which are *not admitted* by the" British Government. This Board of Arbitration is therefore the Court of last resort in the matter, before which the respective litigants are to present their several cases, and by whose decision each party to the suit is firmly and finally bound. Great Britain has of course the right to present a counter case, and to exonerate herself from responsibility for constructive damages, if she can; but it is preposterous to insist that our Government shall lower its claims or omit any point from its case, before the matter is brought to trial. While the probability of an award for indirect damages is somewhat doubtful, this uncertainty has nothing whatever to do with the question of the presentation of the claims themselves. The American people are not a nation of SHYLOCKS, and would in all likelihood forego, out of magnanimity, a considerable portion of England's forfeiture, but neither are they to be frightened into receding from the stipulated conditions of the bond in which themselves and Great Britain are jointly bound. The situation, however, furnishes no real grounds for alarm. The present position of the government has been maintained throughout the whole *Alabama* controversy, and while we cannot in honor ask England to take part in forming a new treaty if she should repudiate the present one, yet neither would war necessarily ensue. That grave embarassments between the two countries would arise is quite likely, and that the settlement of the fishery question and the San Juan boundary would be postponed, is certain. But England's bad faith would inevitably in the end redound to her injury and our own advantage. Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just, and we can therefore afford to stand by the Treaty and await with perfect calmness whatever future developments may arise.

TAXES ON CORPORATIONS.

A few days since we referred to this subject to show that there was not any existing necessity for such taxation as is now imposed by law on corporations in this State; that it is not in pursuance of a wise policy; and that its effect is prejudicial to the best interests of the Commonwealth.

We now propose to consider the question:—why should corporations be taxed more than individuals?

We have shown, we think, that the popular cry of "monoply" does not justly lie against our mining, manufacturing and other corporations; nor can such corporations, formed under general laws, be monoplies.

The theory upon which extra and exceptional taxes have been heretofore levied upon corporations, is that the Legislature has conferred upon them extraordinary privileges, for which they should pay largess. While in the early history of corporate grants, when they were all created by special charters, there may have been some foundation for this theory, it is very different now, particularly with the corporations formed under the general law of 1863, and its supplements.

What "privileges" are now granted to corporations under that act? None that do not pertain to a natural person, or partnership of such persons, except that stockholders are responsible only for the amount of their subscription to the stock, and cannot be pursued for the corporate liabilities.

But the safeguards provided by the law are such that every creditor can and should know, before he becomes such, just what assets the company has, and what its liabilities are; and if such information is not on file, as required by the law, the responsibility is upon the officers.

A party selling property or loaning money to an individual or to a firm, frequently or generally relies upon the reputed wealth or ability of his debtor to pay; but in the case of these corporations, he has the means of knowing exactly in what his security consists. We risk little in saying, that in the long run, the security is greatest for the debts of the corporation, because it is definite. What, then, is the privilege for which a tax equal to eight per cent. of the profits of the corporation is exacted? Simply the privilege of existence;—the right to be!

The State grants its protection to its small capitalists upon the same condition that the Algerines allowed the ships of other nations to navigate the Mediterranean—that they pay tribute; while the large capitalist, who needs not the so-called privileges of the corporation, goes scot free. Look at the collieries, the iron works, the oil farms, and the varied and multiform establishments of industry existing as corporations. See the towns settled of which they are the *nuclei*; the wealth developed of which they laid the foundation; the thousands of working men, and tens of thousands of population, themselves sustained, and in turn by their taxes sustaining the Commonwealth; each a vast wheel, of which the hub is a corporation. We can see no reason why such persons, because created artificially by the State, should pay any tax not levied upon other or natural persons, and an enlightened public sentiment will so decide.

That such is the tendency of progress, is shown by the fact that the States recently adopting new constitutions, notably that of Illinois, are adopting as a feature of their fundamental law, that taxes on corporate property shall be levied as on other property, and not otherwise.

It is the true spirit of progress to place no undue burden upon that which tends in so eminent a decree to the development of the wealth, and to the material prosperity of the State, upon which all ability to sustain taxation depends.

If, then, the present taxes are improvidently and excessively levied, how, and in what respect, should they be reduced? *We think the so styled tax on capital stock should be abolished.*

What is capital stock? It is not property; it is merely the convenient representation of the interest which each stockholder has in the property of the corporation. To say that A, B or C owns so much stock in any company is merely to say that he has a common interest with others in a certain proportion of the Company's property, transferable in a convenient manner. To tax such representative of property as property itself, is not, we think, defensible in principle. The property pays, in other forms, the same taxes as other or similar property of individuals. If the corporation makes no profits, why should it be further taxed, merely for existing?

Yet, even then it is called upon to pay three mills on each dollar of the appraised value of the stock, which value is based mainly upon the prospective profits of the company. And if it makes, as net profits, a sum equal to fifty per cent. of the capital, and does not divide them, it still pays the tax on capital stock as if no profits were made.

But if it makes a dividend—then, *presto!* the tax on capital stock is still so called, but it happens to equal exactly five per cent. of the dividend, and is, to all intents and purposes, a tax on dividends. To require a corporation that has no profits to pay extra taxes, is that statesmanship? It is perhaps scriptural, in that it "Taketh from him that hath not, even that which he hath." The tax on capital stock is clearly unjust, and lacking in the principles of equity.

If any tax must be imposed on corporations, (and we protest that they should pay the same taxes as individuals, and no more,) let it be levied upon those only who have some profit in being corporations—foster children of the State, which has hitherto been an unnatural mother,—let it be a tax on profits only and as such, and in our opinion it should not exceed two per cent. This rate of tax would probably yield one-fourth of the sum now realized from corporation taxes, or some two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum.

That the proposed reduction in the revenues of the Commonwealth, consequent upon the abolition of the tax on capital stock, and the reduction of the tax on profits, will not endanger the finances of the State, we will endeavor to show at a future day.

THE projected international musical festival to be held in Boston next summer appears to have assumed so encouraging an aspect as to afford reasonable grounds for believing that it will be a pronounced success. Mr. Gilmore has lately received an official letter from the English War Department, promising the attendance of the band of the famous English Guards, besides having obtained strong assurances from the governments of Belgium, Germany, Austria and Russia, that the bands from the armies of those countries will also be present. Some money yet remains to be subscribed, and several important matters of detail yet to be arranged, but both the musical and financial prospects of the festival are reported by the Boston journals as being of the promising character. It sounds a little strangely to hear of these immense preparations for an international peace jubilee at the very moment that the air is thick with reports and rumors of war. It is sincerely to be hoped that Mr. Gilmore's dulcet notes of preparation may not be harshly broken in upon by shotted guns and the thunder-anthems of war, but if it should be, there are doubtless many in Boston who have not yet forgotten the severe choral training they received on tented fields and by bivouac fires, and who are as ready to-day as ever to sing the Battle Hymn of the Republic against all comers whensoever called upon.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Independent*, writing from Rome, states that the Pope's temper seems to have grown more violent of late, and that where formerly he persuaded he now commands in a way that makes his subjects glad to escape his anger by all sorts of concessions. It is reported that when once thoroughly aroused he has very little consideration for person, age or conscience; and that, conceiving his infallibility to carry invincibility with it, he is becoming so presumptuous and despotic, that those who have hitherto quailed and quaked before him are now beginning to distinguish pretty clearly between the Pontiff and the man. He is reported to have recently said that while he could not change a single thing he had done, nor retract a single word he had written or uttered, he now saw plainly that his position was false, and that, cost what it might, he was determined that it should not continue, the latter part of his declaration having reference to his self-imposed imprisonment; from which it is to be inferred that he begins to see the absurdity of any longer pretending to be a captive in the hands of the Italian Government. He has also, it is said, asserted his intention of leaving Rome as soon as the rigors of the winter are past.

A GREATLY needed law was last week passed by Congress, providing for the issue of duplicate checks after the expiration of six months from the date of the originals, and the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers are directed to pay them upon notice and proof of the loss of the original checks. Should the amount of the check exceed $10,000 no duplicate check can be issued, and the holder has no relief. The Treasury Department has heretofore been put to much trouble by persons whose checks had been lost, stolen or destroyed, but this new law simplifies the matter, and relieves both the department and the owners of checks. Heretofore, whenever a holder of a check issued by a disbursing officer of the Government lost it, he was entirely without relief, since the law did not authorize the issue of a duplicate.

"ACTIONS speak louder than words." The number of cigars entered for duty at the port of New Orleans in 1868, was 1,700,000; in 1869, 3,850,000; in 1870, 5,900,000, and in 1871, 7,162,000. This statement, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, is the best evidence that the smuggling business has been broken up in that quarter. This has the look of genuine civil service reform, and explains how it comes about, that while the tariff has been largely reduced since the administration of President Grant came into power, the aggregate of revenue collected is larger than ever before.

DIRECT communication between Norway and the United States will be opened on the first of April by a line of new Norwegian steamers. Hitherto travelers between the two countries have come by way of England or Hamburg, but this new and direct route will be more convenient, and save them both time and expense. The new steamers, which are to ply between Norway and New York, have a tonnage of 2,500 tons each, and are named St. Olaf and Harold Haarfager, after two very prominent kings of Norway in the ancient time.

AN important improvement in gas manufacture is the process, recently introduced, in which the tar condensing in the hydraulic main is allowed to overflow, and, being conducted in a fine stream to the rear end of the retorts, enters in company with a certain amount of water which, when it reaches the retorts, is in the state of superheated steam. There results from the tar and superheated steam a mixture of hydro-carbon and carbonic oxide, which go forward to increase the amount of gas.

THE New York *Herald* states what we do not remember to have seen printed before: that the English Commissioners asked our government to pay the Confederate loan. Now the English heart is fired because we present claims for consequential losses by the Alabamas fitted out in English docks for the Confederate service. It is a wonder they don't ask us to pay for the sinking of the *Alabama* by the *Kearsarge!*

The other day a rural gentleman, on a train of cars approaching Cleveland, was observed intently gazing at the face of the gauge to indicate the degree of heat in the car. He finally made up his mind that it was the correct railroad time, and whipping out his "bull's eye" he proceeded to carefully set it by the gauge.

The Marvels of Science.

A "talking machine" is on exhibition in Cincinnati, which is characterized by the press of that city as a wonderful triumph of mechanical skill and ingenuity. The machine, which stands on a small table, consists of a complicated arrangement of rubber tubes, reeds, keys, pedals, strings and wires. The lungs are represented by a pair of bellows, operated by a pedal, the glottis and trachea by reeds and pipes, and the lips and tongue by India rubber. The machine has an upper and lower jaw, and lips and a tongue, but no nose. In the formation of sounds where the air passes through the nostrils, as *m* and *n*, by a simple arrangement the glottis is opened for the passage of the air, accomplishing the same result as in the human vocal organs. The machine is able to utter fourteen simple sounds, the remainder being formed by combinations of these primitives. It talks phonetically, of course; that is, by sounds alone, without any silent letters. The valves are operated by means of keys, similar in arrangement to the key-board of a piano. The machine articulates German, English, Greek and Hebrew words and sentences with great distinctness, and, by an attachment to produce the nasal sounds, it pronounces French with astonishing correctness. By the opening and closing of the glottis, the pitch of the voice may be varied from high to low, but in whatever key a sentence is pitched it is pronounced to the close, suffering no modulation, except a falling inflection at the close. Every part of the machine is open to inspection, and the newspapers declare that there is no possibility of fraud.

The Jeff Davis sleeping-coach scandal, which created such a sensation at the time of its publication, was temporarily revived, the other day. It appears that General Maury, well known as a Confederate commander during the late war, recently got aboard the Huntsville-bound train at Chattanooga, and at first intended to take a berth in the sleeping-coach, but after ascertaining that it was in charge of the conductor who had made the statement which had compromised Mr. Davis' moral standing so seriously, several months ago, he went into the ladies' coach. Not far from Huntsville, General Maury entered the sleeping-car, approached the conductor, and asked him if he was the man who originated "those damnable lies about Mr. Davis." The conductor replied, in substance, that he was "the man who had told the truth about the affair." General Maury then denounced him as a liar, whereupon he seized a poker, knocked the General down, and beat him so badly that it was at first supposed he was fatally injured. At last accounts, however, General Maury was doing well and was not considered in any danger.

THE Montreal *News* pursues the discussion of the commercial prospects of Canada, observing that "we must be free to regulate our commercial policy to suit our geographical and political life, even to the extent of imposing differential duties." The people are intent on practical reforms. "The census returns," says the *News*, "startled those who indulged in dreams about our increase in population and wealth, and the cry that comes to us from our native born who have been driven from home by sheer necessity to seek a living in New England factories, has roused inquiry into the nature of those causes which force our youth to migrate to the United States. Half the acrimony and bitterness of our electoral conflicts arises from the despair felt at the stagnation and torpor of industrial life. It is felt that we cannot cope with the evil unless we be invested with the attributes claimed by Australia, 'Freedom of commercial legislation and the right to impose differental duties.' It would be affectation to deny that such ideas are spreading rapidly throughout this province. They are assuming a national character, and must materially affect the Commons elections. We are all agreed as to the necessity of fostering native industries so essential to our prosperity and political status, though differences exist as to the policy we should pursue."

THE enormous importance of English railways as an element of national wealth may be inferred from an official document just issued by the British Board of Trade, which shows that up to the close of 1870, the amount of capital invested in railway property, that is, of capital actually "paid up," to the exclusion of further sums which the companies are authorized to raise, was £599,968,673, and on the first of January, 1872, the amount actually invested in railway property in the British Islands was £600,000,000. To appreciate the actual amount, it is only necessary to say that it is more than three-fourths of the national debt of England, is more than the United States raised and borrowed for their charges of the civil war, and is three times as much as France has covenanted to pay to Germany. In 1849, when the total paid-up British railway capital was about £230,000,000, the total revenue was under £12,000,000. At the close of 1870, when it stood at about £530,000,000, the total revenue had increased to £45,000,000. This means that while the capital had not much more than doubled, its earnings had more than quadrupled.

IT is now stated that James F. Legate, of Kansas, recently appointed Governor of Washington Territory, was not recommended by Senator Pomeroy, as reported, but by Senator Caldwell alone. Senator Pomeroy has never been on friendly terms with Legate since the investigation, in 1868, with regard to raising money to be used against impeachment; but as Legate was supported by a petition signed by all the State officers of Kansas, the Republican State Senators, and by many of the Republican members of the State House of Representatives, Pomeroy told the President that he would not allow his personal feelings to cause him to oppose the nomination. As to Legate's recent connection with the purchase of legislative votes for Senator Caldwell, leading Kansas men say there is no doubt of his guilt, if corruption is proved at all. He is a warm personal friend of Caldwell, and worked hard for his election. It is, however, denied that he has left Kansas, as he does not assume his new office for several weeks.

SOME time ago many of the papers published an account of a terrible battle away off in the wilds of Nevada, between Jones, an escaped convict, and one Armisteadt, who was said to have endeavored to capture him. The fight was described as with Henry rifles at short range, and both men were reported killed. It was a good story, and it seems a pity to spoil it, but the truth of history compels us to state that Armisteadt himself now declares that he is still living and hasn't lost any convicts to hunt for, for the simple reason that Nevada won't pay for dead cattle of that sort. He adds, with Western directness, "the man that says I am dead is a liar," and of course we are bound to take his work for it.

THE marked changes which are taking place in the carrying trade of the world are indicated by the fact that wool is now being shipped in large quantities to this country from the East Indies and Australia by way of the Suez Canal and Liverpool; in connection with which subject it may be noted that the probable cession of the canal to an English Company is again rumored; simultaneously with which report comes the intelligence from Constantinople that Turkey will be less exacting in the event of this transfer coming to pass. It is also stated that Russia has abandoned her opposition to the neutralization of the canal.

THE twelfth of next April will be the ninety-fifth anniversary of the birth of the Great Commoner, Henry Clay; and in view of the invaluable character of his public services to the country, the Atlanta *New Era* suggests that the day should be commemorated by the adherents of Whig principles throughout the country generally. Considering that the issues involved in Clay's great "American System of Home Industry" are being rapidly revived, to become, perhaps, the leading issue in the politics of the country, there is no reason why the proposed celebration should not commend itself to general popular favor.

THE public may or may not know that the body of Botts, who was hanged ten days ago in Newark for the murder of Halstead, was buried in the family church yard, but was ordered out by the church authorities. Before he died Botts professed to have confidence that he had made everything right with his Maker concerning his soul. He little dreamed what trouble there would be about his body with his fellow men. But then he was in New Jersey.

THERE is considerable talk of the formation of a new Government Bureau to be called the Department of Industry, and it must be admitted that the number of *chevaliers d'industrie* who are already holding office or seeking employment under the Government, is so great that no difficulty need be experienced in officering the proposed Department in a proper manner.

VIVE LA HUMBUG! The gypsum block from which the Cardiff Giant was carved, has proved the corner-stone of a very comfortable fortune for the inventor of that celebrated fraud. Mr. Hall, the originator of the hideous statue, is now said to be building a large brick block for business houses, in Binghamton, from the proceeds of his experiment upon the public credulity.

ARE these actually rivers of lye, or merely streams of lies? For it is said that the water in the streams in the burnt lumber district of Wisconsin has so strong a taste of lye that it is impossible to drink it, caused by the leaching out of the ashes of the timber in the woods. The lumbermen have to melt snow to drink, even where the river is one hundred feet wide.

THE town of Londonderry, N. H., holds its charter on the condition of giving the Governor of the State a peck of potatoes every year, and pays the penalty of its corporate existence regularly. It is an old custom derived from the mother country, and it is kept up as if the welfare of the town and of the Governor's family depended on it.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The advance sheets of the army register show the number of officers on the rolls to be 2,079; the number authorized by law is 2,261, so that there are 182 vacancies. Of those vacancies fifty-nine are second lieutenancies of infantry and cavalry, and the remainder are staff and officers of high rank.

A felon's banquet recently took place in an English town. Eligibility for admission depended upon the candidates being convicted thieves. Tickets were only issued on proof being furnished of the guest having attained this distinction, and fifty applicants were refused on the ground of the evidence in their favor being incomplete. One hundred and fifty congenial souls sat down at the table together, and the occasion was marked with much hilarity.

Kansas complains of being overrun with Bills. A local paper says: "There were Wild Bill, Buffalo Bill, Apache Bill, Comanche Bill, Buckskin Bill, Bill Mathews, and now we have a Temperance Bill before the Legislature, which threatens to raise the deuce with all the politicians in the State."

The annual abstract of the Clyde ship-building trade contains a noteworthy feature. Owing to several reasons, but chiefly to the opening of the Suez Canal and the improved means for economizing fuel, the construction of wooden and composite vessels has been almost entirely abandoned for that of iron steamships.

From the New Orleans journals we learn that in that city there are six establishments with aggregate capitals of $1,500,000, engaged in the manufacture of oil and oil cake from cotton seed, the product being 100,000 tons per annum. The oil is extensively used in the manufacture of soap, and the oil cake is shipped to the plantations for feeding cattle.

They have a room in the Insane Asylum of Maine with six beds in, which those patients are placed who have an inclination to commit suicide. It is said they never attempt to kill themselves except when alone, and by giving them company all the time this propensity is continually counteracted.

At a south of England watering place the police reports are given in poetry in the local paper.

A lady school teacher in Omaha, having an inordinate dread of the small-pox, sent home a little girl because she said her mother was sick and had marks on her face. The next day the girl presented herself at the school house, with her finger in her mouth and her little bonnet swinging by the strings, and said to the teacher: "We've got a leetle baby at our house; but mother told me to tell you that *it isn't catchin'.*" The teacher said she was very glad, and told her pupil to take her seat.

A burglarized firm in Atlanta are employing a clairvoyant to find their missing books. She is reported to have said that there were two men in jail about them; that the taller of the two had much to do with a large fat man, and money had passed between them; that it was first determined to burn them, but afterwards the books were taken off by a mulatto man and hid under an old shed, and that after much trouble they would be found.

The every day phrase, "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" occurs originally in Tom Morton's comedy, "Speed the Plough."

A California farmer has a flock of sheep which were not sheared last fall, and hence their fleece is very long. During the fall it got very dirty, and probably grass and other seeds fell into it. At all events, since rain commenced to fall, grass, with blades say two inches long, is growing luxuriantly out of the wool, and the sheep travel about carrying their pastures upon their backs. Any grass which the sheep cannot reach itself, a friend is allowed to nibble, and he or she reciprocates.

PERSONAL.

Of Stokes, the murderer of Fisk, when in Court, a few days ago, the New York *Sun* says: "Stokes looked well. He was smiling all over. His cheeks and chin were clean shaven, and his hair and moustache had evidently just left the barber's hands. He wore his new raiment before described, with the addition of a dashing bright purple necktie dotted with white spots. It is apparent that latterly his hopes have greatly risen at the success of his counsel in obtaining adjournments upon quibbles of law. He begins to have unbounded faith in their ability to continue in this manner indefinitely; especially as the prosecution has not even succeeded in arraigning him yet. Distance seems to lend enchantment to his view of the gallows, who more than most men has lived exclusively for the present. The spirit of recklessness and irritability at restraint which he displayed when first incarcerated has since become sobered down by the awful reality of his position. He apparently thought that for shooting Col. Fisk a prudish community would elevate him into a hero. He has found out his mistake, but the first pangs are over, and he is making the best of the situation. All that appears to trouble him now is his intense terror of the fury of the mob, and this is all that imparts a suspicion of honesty to the oft-expressed desire for a speedy trial.

An effort is being made among scientific men in England to obtain, if possible, a commutation or remission of the sentence passed upon M. Elisee Reclus, the great French physical geographer. M. Elisee Reclus has been sentenced to transportation to a penal colony, for the crime of being found in arms under the Commune and against the Government. It does not appear to be doubtful that in this matter he could hardly have helped himself, if he would; that he was in fact acting under compulsion; nor that he had not struck a blow nor fired a rifle on behalf of the Commune. His real crime was that, with the raw political judgment which purely scientific men often show, he undoubtedly sympathized with the Commune, and worse still, was found to be an enrolled member of that dreaded society, the Internationale. M. Reclus is now so ill with his imprisonment and poor diet, that he cannot stand without assistance. All the scientific societies of France have, with one voice, asked for his pardon, and now English science is likely to unite in the same entreaty.

The Emperor of Japan is reported to be—and certainly he has the best reasons for being—the most jolly dog in his realms. After living for four years in the strict observance of the puerile formalities attached by ancient custom to his rank, he has suddenly emancipated himself, and rushes into society exactly like the young heir just come into his property. He drives four-in-hand, wears a European costume, drinks champagne, and, save the mark, tells anecdotes of the *corps de ballet* with considerable vivacity and cleverness. Quite civilized in short.

Concord, N. H., has an embryo sculptor, who, it is said, promises to become a dangerous rival of Powers. The first discovery of his great talent was about two years ago, when, while several of his companions had been sitting munching raw turnips, he cut from the same material a huge bug, being a correct representation of the entomological monster frequently used as a match safe. Other efforts followed, and he has already produced models which stamp him as a true artist, and not an imitator. He is a son of Hon. H. F. French, and is now about twenty-one years of age.

Somebody suggests that the statue of Mr. Greeley, to be set up in New York city, should be made of pig iron. The employment of that solid material for such a purpose would be a double-barreled compliment, for it would be a recognition of what the illustrious original has done for iron and for farming—for pigs and for protection.

AMONG investors the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad are rapidly growing in favor. Yesterday and Tuesday $239,000 of these securities were disposed of, and during the month of January the sales aggregated $1,514,000. This does not include the bonds sold in London, where several millions were taken in a remarkably short space of time. As the construction of the new trans-continental railroad progresses its bonds become more popular, for the rich regions opened to the country by the onward movement of the Pacific Railroad dispel the last shadow of a doubt that may have lingered in the minds of those unfamiliar with the great resources of the Northwest as to the vast amount of business which will flow in upon the Northern Pacific long before it reaches its grand terminus on the coast of the Pacific Ocean.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, February 1.*

CAPTAIN SEFERER, formerly commander of the Vanderbilt, who has been for some months superintending the building of iron steamships on the Clyde, ships intended for the South American trade, says: "Give me, in America, material as cheap as it is in England, and I will not fear British competition. The intelligence, activity and thoroughness of our American ship-builders more than offset the cheap British labor. I know all about it. I have been for five months watching the building of two steamers, and I can't let up day or night. They will put in inferior iron if I am away, and the workmanship is always bad, because they don't pay their men decent wages. One Yankee will do the work of three Englishmen, I am tempted to say. The best workmen have gone away, either to the United States or the Colonies. Give us cheap iron in America and we don't want any odds." This is the testimony of a man on the ground.

THERE is a gratifying decrease in the number of business failures in the United States during the past year, as compared with the year preceding. The figures are as follows:

Year.	Northern States. No.	Northern States. Liabilities.	In all the States. No.	In all the States. Liabilities.
1870	3,170	$79,697,000	3,531	$88,242,000
1871	2,393	74,553,000	2,915	85,252,000

Taken as a whole this exhibit shows that business generally is on a sound and healthy basis, and that there is no need of any gloomy apprehensions respecting the future, since the aggregate liabilities of last year and the year preceding were little above the average of the amounts involved in failures for several consecutive years before the war, when the business of the country was hardly more than fifty per cent. of its present value.

IRON ORE IN OHIO.

The Black Band Deposits in Tuscarawas County.

The following is an extract from the first report of the President and Directors of the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railroad to the stockholders:

"The very large deposits of black band ore in the county of Tuscarawas will soon be the source of great wealth, if we may contrast the extent of the deposits of this valuable ore in that county and in Scotland. In Scotland, the black band ore occurs in beds of from three inches to three feet in thickness. The average thickness of its beds is not greater than twelve to eighteen inches, and, occurring at considerable distances below the surface, the expense of shafting, pumping, ventilating and hoisting must be incurred in in Scotland in mining it. The black band ore in Tuscarawas county occurs in a horizontal stratified bed, four to thirteen feet in thickness; appearing near the summit of hill ranges, and 150 to 200 feet above the valley levels, it can be mined by horizontal drifting. The amount of pig-iron exported from Scotland to foreign countries, in 1870, was 655,000 tons—an amount three times as great as the entire product of the State of Ohio, and equal to one-third of the entire product of the United States; and in addition to the amount exported, Scotland used 505,000 tons of her own production—making a total of the production in Scotland, in 1870, of 1,160,000 tons. Of 7,100,000 tons of iron imported from Great Britain into the United States, in twenty years, from 1850, more than three-fourths was black band iron from Scotland. Estimating the iron to have brought the British manufacturers £3 15s per ton, the people of the United States have paid to them, in the twenty years, $133,125,000. A writer says: 'The possession of black band ore deposits enables Scotland to dictate terms to every foreign market that she can reach. It has called forth a new era of industry, progress and enlightenment. It has raised up from bleak and barren moors mighty manufacturing centers, belching with flames of blast furnaces, resounding with the roar and roll of machinery, teeming with restless industry.' We have quoted these remarks in order to show what inexhaustible wealth we have in the large deposits of the black band ore in the Tuscarawas Valley, on the line of this road, and how productive the capital invested in its development, by the erection of furnaces, must be made. This great mine of wealth cannot long be neglected. We can hardly overestimate the value of this ore and iron to the freight traffic of this road. The district in Scotland from which the black band ore is obtained is not larger than the county of Tuscarawas, Ohio."

A Hangman on a Strike.

Speaking of the prevalence of strikes in England, a London journal says: "Not only do we find them spreading among the factories, but other branches of industry have taken the infection, and the employes of Government, both local and imperial, now 'turn out' to obtain their 'rights.' Scavengers, policemen and telegraph clerks have adopted the principle with variable success, and now Calcraft, the London hangman, is ready to throw up his post because he is not in future to be permitted to flog garroters sentenced to the lash, and who, after undergoing the ordeal, laugh at the 'old 'un's' muscle. Two stout warders are to supply his place, and it is reassuring to be told that if the threatened strike should actually take place, the office could soon be refilled, there being plenty of applicants in advance."

THE idea of an eastern confederation, not unlike that of Germany, is mooted in the Danubian principalities. It is assumed that Austria and Turkey are likely to go to pieces, and it is proposed to form out of the Slavonic elements a new middle empire that may resist the aggressive tendencies of Russia and the extending influence of Germany. The German provinces, it is supposed, would choose to join the empire of their new nationality, and the new confederation would consist of Servia, Montenegro, Roumania, Hungary, and Illyria. This would constitute a territory about fifty per cent. larger than the Austrian empire of to-day, with a population of from twenty-five to thirty million people. It would take all of Turkey in Europe except the upper part of the Grecian peninsula, would include also by far the larger part of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

CANDIDATES for the Presidency and Vice Presidency abound, and we find several who are named for both places, Mr. Colfax being one. Iowa as well as Indiana brings forward a man for either of the two offices, Mr. James F. Wilson, who declined a seat in Grant's Cabinet three years ago, after an honorable career in Congress. The Des Moines *Register*, a strong Grant paper, edited by a postmaster, nominates Mr. Wilson for the Vice Presidency, while another Iowa paper, the Dexter *Herald*, names him for President, and the Chicago *Tribune* says a good word for him. The Boston *Traveller* gives the burden of its support for the Vice Presidency to Senator Wilson, who has many strong points as a popular candidate.

It seems absolutely impossible to spend public money economically. We did not expect to find the best example at Harrisburg, nor have we been disappointed. During the year, while the Legislature was not in session, the halls of the Senate and House of Representatives were refurnished, for which the total expense incurred in the Senate was $21,179 68, and in the House, $17,967 21, a total of $39,046 89. Over $19,000 of this amount were for curtains, nearly $7,000 for "miscellaneous," $4,215 64 for carpets, over $5,200 for plumbing, painting and plastering, $1,715 35 for "merchandize," and $1,656 for upholstery.

Guard Your Health and Life.

How inconsistent is human nature. Men carry revolvers to protect themselves against ruffians in well-polished cities, where the precaution is unnecessary, often neglect to fortify their systems against disease in the most unhealthy seasons. Thousands of dyspeptics and other invalids are now languishing in sick rooms, or feebly and listlessly moving through our streets, who owe their forlorn condition solely to a want of common prudence. Far more inimical than the roughs and rowdies, against whose possible attacks the timid arm themselves, are the morbid elements that pervade the atmosphere at this time of the year, and yet although it is an undenied and undeniable fact that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters afford a more perfect protection against these causes of disease, than any weapon of offense can afford against lawless violence, the reckless and inconsiderate continue to brave the danger with a positive safeguard within their reach.

Every day, however, the number of these martyrs to their own want of forecast diminishes. Each succeeding season demonstrates more clearly the inestimable value of the Bitters, both as an antidote for the causes of disease, and a specific for its consequences. The miasma which generates periodic disorders, rheumatism, liver complaint, irregularity of the bowels and other physical disturbances, produces no effect whatever upon systems toned, strengthened and regulated by this powerful vegetable medicine, and dyspepsia, nervous debility, constipation, intermittent and remittent fevers, biliousness, and in fact nearly all the maladies which the Bitters, if taken in time, *would prevent*, are *cured* by the persevering use of the great remedy.

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JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,

Th Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.

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At 25c, Bookfold Poplin Plaids, worth 37½c.

At 50c, Brown Corded Velveteens, for boy's suits.

At 60c, Japanese Silks, a large lot, good styles.

At $1 50, Plain Dress Silks, all colors, a great bargain.

All kinds of FLANNELS, CASSIMERES and FANCY DRESS GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

Nos. 165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

The People's Store

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

Winter Goods.

Before getting in our Spring Stock we will close out Odd Lots of Goods, in every department, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

Secure Your Muslins Now!

We are still selling Muslins and all Domestic Goods at old prices, though the present market value is still advancing.

Gloves, Hosiery and Small Wares,

Of Every Kind, at Very Lowest Prices.

SPLENDID VALUE

AND VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Black and Colored Silks.

ALSO OF

Plain and Fancy Dress Goods,

Suitable for the Present Season.

☞SAMPLES SENT ON REQUEST.

ONE PRICE.

NOTE THE ADDRESS,

55 and 57 Fifth Avenue,

(MASONIC HALL BUILDING,)

Campbell, Williamson & Dick.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.

A. and S. WILSON have withdrawn from the firm of WILSON, GLASS & CO., having sold out their interest therein to the remaining partners, who are authorized to settle all business of the old firm.

ALEX. WILSON,
SAMUEL WILSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the interest of ALEX. and SAMUEL WILSON in the firm of WILSON, GLASS & CO., will continue the manufacture of Iron under the old firm name.

JOSEPH WILSON,
JOHN GLASS,
THOMAS NEELEY,
REUBEN J. LEONARD.

THE FIRM OF BARKER & HASELTINE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by

W. W. BARKER,

At the old place of business, No. 18 Fifth avenue.

W. W. BARKER,
B. B. HASELTINE.

PITTSBURGH, February 5th, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN PHILIPS, BRO. & CO. was dissolved January 24th, 1872, by mutual consent, THOMAS L. PHILIPS retiring. The business will be carried on by PHILIPS, BIGGERSTAFF & CO., Who will settle all the business of the late firm.

THOS. L. PHILIPS,
DAVID PHILIPS,
JNO. BIGGERSTAFF,
JAMES DIGBY.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The Copartnership heretofore existing between JNO. D. McCORD, JAS. S. McCORD and D. F. AGNEW, under the firm name of D. F. AGNEW & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent January 15, 1872. All debts due by or to the late firm will be settled by the undersigned.

D. F. AGNEW.

THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE FIRM will be continued in all its branches, at the old place, by

D. F. AGNEW,

PENN BOILER WORKS,

tf Corner Railroad and Twentieth sts., Pittsburgh.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF

CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.

Was dissolved by limitation on the 30th ult. The business of the late firm will be settled by its successors, HAINES & SHEIBLER, No. 94 Wood street.

DAVID McCANDLESS,
JAMES B. HAINES,
Surviving Partners.

PITTSBURGH, January 1st, 1872.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—We, the subscribers, have this day entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania passed the 1st day of March, A. D. 1836, entitled "An act relative to Limited Partnerships," and the supplements thereto, and do hereby certify that the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is HAINES & SHEIBLER; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the Wholesale Dry Goods business, and the same will be transacted in the City of Pittsburgh; that the names of the general partners are JAMES B. HAINES and FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER, both of the City of Allegheny, and the special partner is DAVID McCANDLESS, of the City of Allegheny; that the capital contributed by the said DAVID McCANDLESS is Seventy-five Thousand Dollars in cash and goods duly appraised according to law; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, and that it will terminate on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1874.

JAMES B. HAINES,
FREDERICK G. SHEIBLER,
General Partners.
DAVID McCANDLESS,
Special Partner.

Haines & Sheibler,

SUCCESSORS TO

CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

No. 94 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. B. HAINES, F. G. SHEIBLER, General Partners.
DAVID McCANDLESS, Special.

Buy None but the Best.

The Improved Sampson & Howe

Standard Scales,

OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.

Also, PATENT MONEY DRAWER, GROCERS' FIXTURES, WAREHOUSE AND BAGGAGE TRUCKS.

SOUDER & M'CLURG,

63 WOOD STREET.

UPHOLSTERS.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,

WHOLESALE ANF RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

MATTRESSES, COMFORTS,

BLANKETS,

And All Kinds of Bed Trimmings.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES

AND

Fine Curtain Goods and Trimmings, Window Shades, Cornices, &c.

55 MARKET STREET.

DRY GOODS.

AT

Wm. Semple's.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

WHITE GOODS.

Plain and Barred Jaconets.

Plain and Barred Nainsooks.

Swisses and Tarlatans.

Striped and Figured P. K.'s.

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

AT $1 12½ AND $1 25

WHITE BED QUILTS

EXTRA LARGE SIZE.

At 25c, fine French Chintzes, rich styles.

At 12½c, 4-4 Bleached Muslins, extra good for the price.

At 14c, 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin, free from dressing.

At 6½c, fast colored Light and Dark Prints, in short lengths, slightly imperfect.

At 8 1-3c, fast colored Purple Prints, best quality, slightly misprinted.

At 8 1-3c, Light and Dark Prints, fast colors, an extra bargain.

At 12½c, an extra good bargain in Ginghams.

4-4, 9-8, 5-4 and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.

Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens.

Striped Shirting Chintzes, new styles.

Medium and Dark Dress Chintzes, beautiful styles.

Tickings and Checks, all grades,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

Nos. 165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

Retail Stores.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

Largest Stock.

BEST GOODS.

OPENED TO-DAY A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' MUSLIN

UNDERGARMENTS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, TUCKED AND EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, NIGHT DRESSES, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, TOILET SACQUES, BRIDAL SETS &C.

We make a Specialty of this line of Goods, and sell them at

Very Popular Prices.

LADIES' SILK SCARFS—New Styles Just Received.

NECK RIBBONS, all Shades.

ROMAN RIBBONS, in New Combination of Colors.

BLACK GUIPURE AND ENGLISH THREAD LACES, Narrow to Flouncing Widths.

GUIPURE AND THREAD BERTHAS.

BLACK AND COLORED FRINGES AND GIMPS.

HARRIS AND ALEXANDRE KIDS.

1, 2, 3 and 4 BUTTON WHITE OPERA KIDS.

All goods at LOWEST PRICES. Please remember the place,

RETAIL, 197 and 199 PENN AVE.

WHOLESALE,

77 and 79 Market St.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.

JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.

D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Wylie Avenue Savings Bank,

NO. 153 WYLIE AVENUE,

(CORNER ELM STREET.)

CAPITAL STOCK............$200,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Six per cent. paid on time deposits.

Collections made on all accessable points.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 9 o'clock.

WM. B. HAYS, President,
E. P. JONES, Vice President,
W. W. SCOTT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.,

No. 423 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

Capital, - $100,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE

DEPOSITS IN SUMS OF $1 00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.

Deposits received and 5 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount Days, TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

DIRECTORS:

ROBERT DICKSON, JACOB AHL,
JAMES M. TAYLOR, WM. CRAWFORD, Jr.,
WM. B. BRICKELL, CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG,
WM. SMITH, WM. J. FRIDAY,
JAMES TAYLOR, M. GRAVER,
P. KANE, C. VAN BUREN,
H. GERWIG.

ROBERT DICKSON, President.
JAS. M. TAYLOR, Vice President.
ROBERT J. GREER, Cashier.

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED

ON

UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

A. BRADLEY..........President.
W. VANKIRK..........Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr..........Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

☞Sight Drafts on London.

GEO. E. WILLIAMS..........LEVI DILLON.

Printing Presswork Establishment.

GEO. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,

No. 5 UNION STREET, Pittsburgh,

Between the foot of Fifth avenue and the Diamond.

Newspaper Publishers and others wanting the best of Presswork done, are solicited to give us their patronage. Our Presses are all new, and the largest in the city. We have also a Cutting Machine and a Newspaper Folding Machine. Wholesale Grocers wanting COFFEE LABELS PRINTED can be promptly supplied.

We have Composing Rooms to let to parties who wish to set their type in the same building with us.

GEO. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,

"Iron World Building," opposite Hare's Hotel.

CORNS,

BUNIONS AND DISEASED NAILS

Removed in a few minutes. All other diseases of the Feet treated successfully.

Office, 49 Sixth street, late St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. PETERSON.

Office Hours—8:30 A. M. to 12 M. and 1 to 5:30 P. M.

$375 A MONTH—EXPENSES PAID—Male or Female Agents—Horse and outfit furnished to sell our Universal Cement, Combination Tunnel, Button Hole Cutter, and other articles. Circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

MANUFACTURERS.

ROLLS

BAGALEY, YOUNG & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO BOLLMAN & BAGALEY)

Patent Semi-Steel

AND

Cast Iron Chill Rolls,

Sand Rolls and Pinions,

Cast and Finished to Order at the Lowest Current Rates.

Our Semi-Steel Mixture gives an additional strength and wearing surface of at least Fifty Per Cent.

PHŒNIX ROLL WORKS,

41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS.

ROOFS

WM. B. SCAIFE & SONS,

Nos. 119 and 121 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

ERECTS IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES

Iron Roof Frames,

COVERED WITH

CORRUGATED IRON

Or for Slate or other Covering, for Depots, Round-houses, Blast Furnaces, Banks, &c.

MANUFACTURES

Corrugated Iron

FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Siding, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips

MANUFACTURERS OF

Merchant Iron,

AND

HEAVY HARDWARE,

Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head, Bridge and Skein

BOLTS,

Nuts, Washers and Coach Screws, Harrow Teeth, Plow Handle Extension Rods, &c.

Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes,

For BRIDGES, DAMS, PIERS, BREAKWATER and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.

FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit by machinery.

HOOK AND EYE SCREW AND SCREW AND STRAP HINGES.

Originators and Patentees of their new line of

WAGON HARDWARE,

Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Bolster Plates, Large Head Wagon Rivets, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Rubber Plates, Axle Bolts, Queen Bolts, Tongue Cap, Sand Band, Single Tree and other Labor Saving odd shapes of Iron. Send for Prices to

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,

91 and 92 Water Street and 114 and 116 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TOTTEN & CO.

Fulton Foundry,

Cor. Twenty-fourth and Railroad Sts.,

Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.

Rolling Mill Castings,

Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES.

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns

MILLS FOR GRINDING FIRE BRICK IRON ORE, &c.

IRON HOUSE FRONTS

AND

WINDOW HEADS.

CASTINGS MADE OUT OF GUN IRON, WHEN ORDERED. ROLLS TURNED.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED AND SAND

ROLLS,

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS,

AND

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse, 209 Liberty Street.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.

BUILDERS OF

Iron and Wooden Bridges,

Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.

OFFICES:

Twenty-ninth and Railroad Sts., Pittsburgh;

No. 426 Walnut Street, Philadelphia;

No. 94 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

NOVELTY WORKS.

Pittsburgh Novelty Works

FOUNDED A. D., 1833.

MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.,

Manufacturers of FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER

SCALES,

Janus-Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron Castings, &c.

Corner of First Avenue and Grant Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Carnegie, Kloman & Co.

THE UNION IRON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

Girders, Channel Iron, Angles, Plates, Axles, Post Iron, Splice Bars, Merchant Bar, Forgings, &c.

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, PITTSBURGH.

Eastern Office, 19 Broad street, New York.

Western Office, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago.

☞Lithograph of Sections furnished on application.

PORTER, BELL & CO.,

BUILDERS OF

Light Locomotives

FOR

Narrow Gauge Railroads,

Contractors' use, Furnaces, Mines and other special service.

Office 98 Water street.

Works corner Fiftieth street and A. V. R. R.

PITTSBURGH

Wire Works.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

NO. 35 MARKET STREET.

JAS. R. TAYLOR & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORES, FACTORIES, &c.

WOVE WIRE, SIEVES,

SAND AND COAL SCREENS,

FENDERS, TRAPS,

CAGES AND WIRE WORK,

OF ALL KINDS.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company,
ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.......................DAVID GREGG.

Directors.

JAMES T. BRADY, HON. ROBT. McKNIGHT
ROBERT JAMISON, HARTLEY HOWARD,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK, L. J. BLANCHARD,
DANIEL EUWER, C. S. FETTERMAN,
DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TThs

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE UNTIL FEBRUARY 10TH,

$20,000 TURTLE CREEK DIVISION BONDS,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R.R.,

At $6 FLAT, after which the accrued interest will be charged.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1872.

The local money market still works with comfortable ease, though the loanable funds are all taken up by good parties.

We have sales reported of Allegheny 7-30s at 93½, Connellsville 7s at 90; Allegheny Co. 5s at 78, City of Pittsburgh 5s at 73—6s at 91. At Harrisburg the various Pittsburgh financial projects seem to be advancing and from the number of new banks chartering, it seems as if banking were looked on as a kind of *lapis philosophorum* to turn all things to—greenbacks. The question is often asked why "the sale of Federal and other securities in Federal currency in London is rated at 109 4-9? and why was $4 44 4-9 established for calculating sterling exchange? We answer that there is no such rate as the one first named for the sale of Federal securities. The reply to the last question will give the key to the whole calculation. There was a date when the Spanish pillar dollar contained just enough of pure silver to make it worth 4s. 6d. sterling, and as that was a convenient sum to reckon, it was established at that value by law, and so continued long after its relative value had changed. In this country the earliest Congress of the Confederate States adopted this value, making the dollar, both Mexican and Spanish, equal to 4s. 6d. or exactly $4 44 4-9 to the pound sterling. And this arbitrary assumption has become fastened on the mercantile world, so that it seems impossible to effect any change. When any Federal securities, or obligations of any sort, the value of which on their face is expressed in dollars sold at London, they are not sold for real pounds sterling, but at a price to be reckoned at 4s. 6d. to the dollar. Thus, when United States bonds of 1867 are sold at 93, the seller of a $1,000 bond would receive Bank of England notes at the rate of 4s. 6d. to the 100 of that price; and with these notes he could buy more than one thousand dollars in United States gold coin, if any were offered on the London market. This is all that is necessary for any one to keep in mind in any and all of the relations between sterling and federal currency. Every pound sterling means twenty shillings, and and four and a half of those shillings are the nominal equivalent of the dollar. To bring the latter to the real par, a rate of percentage is named which varies according to the price of exchange; but the reckoning is always on that basis of four and a half shillings to the dollar. Thus when sterling exchange is 110 the seller means that on the arbitrary reckoning of 4s 6d to the dollar he means to add one-tenth; that is, 110 means one and one-tenth of this arbitrary price. And the same rule applies to all sales of Federal securities. When a buyer offers 100, or nominal par for a Federal bond, he offers 4s 6d to the dollar, which is actually more than par by about 9½ per cent.; when he offers 90 he offers nine-tenths of 4s 6d to the dollar.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115	115	114⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111⅛	111	110⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111⅞	111¾	111⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112	112	111⅞
10-40s	110⅜	110⅜	110
New 5s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
Gold	109⅞	110⅛	110⅛
Currency 6s	114⅜	114⅜	114

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110⅛
United States 6s of 1881	115
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅜
United States 5-20s of 1864	110⅜
United States 5-20s of 1865	111
United States 10-40s	110⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112
Union Pacific Railroad	....
Central Pacific Railroad	....
Currency Pacifics	....

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

February 7, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	110	110	110	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
Canton	....	82¼	....	....	....	....
West'n Union Tel.	71⅜	71⅜	....	....	....	....
Quicksilver	....	30½	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	59	59⅛	59	....	59	59
Adams Express	....	93⅛	....	....	....	....
Wells-Fargo Ex.	....	64½	....	....	....	....
American Express	....	62¾	....	....	....	....
United States Ex.	....	65	....	....	....	....
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	....	97¾	97¾
N. Y. Central scrip	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	....	93⅜	93⅜
Erie	31⅛	31⅛	30⅞	....	30⅞	30⅞
Reading	114¼	114⅛	114⅛	....	....	....
Michigan Central	....	118½	....	....	114	114
Michigan Southern	90⅜	91⅛	91⅛	....	90⅞	90⅞
Illinois Central	....	131	....	130	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts	91⅛	91⅛	91¾	91⅛	91	91
Chicago & North'n	74¾	74⅞	74	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
Do. preferred	91⅜	92	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
Rock Island	111⅞	112	111⅞	112	111⅞	111
St. Paul	56⅛	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
Do. preferred	74⅝	76⅜	76⅜	76	76	76
Wabash	75⅛	75⅛	....	75⅜	....	....
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
Ohio and Miss'pi	46⅛	46⅛	46	46	45⅞	45⅞
Chicago and Alton	....	121⅜	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	....	124⅜	....	....	....	....
Boston, H'ford & E.	....	3⅞	....	....	....	....
Harlem	....	115⅜	....	....	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	111⅞	....	....	....	....
Union Pacific	38⅛	38⅛	38	38	38⅛	38

	11:30 A.M.		1:30 P.M.		
Tennessee State bonds	65⅛	....	65	....	....
Do. new	65⅛	....	65	....	....
South Carolina, July	30	....	30⅛	....	....
South Carolina, April	26⅛	....	....	....	....
Missouri sixes	94⅛	....	94	....	....

—Wall street is discussing to-day the possibilities of trouble between this country and England, growing out of the differences between the two countries to be submitted to the Board of Arbitration at Geneva. Those best informed regard the recent hostile demonstration of the English press as but a part of the movement of the English tories to oust the liberals, headed by Mr. Gladstone, from power. Parliament meets to-morrow, and the attack of the tories will probably be begun by an assault on the Queen's speech. That there is no fear, even in London, of a war between the countries is evident from the condition of the London market for securities, which is steady and quiet. The following quotations attest the fact:

	Saturday's closing prices.	The 1 o'clock prices to-day.
Consols	92¾@92⅞	92¾@92⅞
Five-twenties of 1862	92⅝@92⅞	92⅝@92¾
Five-twenties of 1867	92⅞@93	92⅞@93
Ten-forties	91 @91½	91⅛@91½
The new fives	89⅝@89⅞	89⅝@89⅞

—*New York Post.*

—The general facts in regard to the amounts of insurance involved in the great fire in this city, and the amounts paid may be stated in round figures as follows: Total insurance loss, nearly $90,000,000. Amount paid by solvent companies, something over $25,000,000. Amount paid by insolvent companies, about $10,000,000. The amount that will remain unpaid will be over $50,000,000. Five cities owed Chicago an aggregate of about $26,000,000 for insurance losses, viz: New York, $13,000,000; Hartford, $5,000,000; San Francisco, $3,000,000; Boston, $2,750,000; Providence, $2,000,000. In proportion to capital invested, the heaviest losers were of course the Chicago companies, next were the Hartford companies, and next the San Francisco companies.—*Chicago Journal.*

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	62½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	62½
Phila. and Erie	26⅜	North Penn'a R. R.	58
Lehigh Navigation	40⅜	Camden and Amboy	126½
Catawissa	46⅝	Schuylkill Navigat'n	17
Oil Creek & Alle'y R.	42½	Reading	57

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1872.

REMARKS—We have little new to give the reader with regard to the markets. Having so often alluded to the cold weather, we pass it by this time. Flour is held firm, and prominent dealers are of the opinion that all choice western brands will reach higher figures in a few days. But as yet there is no quotable change in prices. Groceries are active, particularly in coffees. Bacon and provisions are quiet and firm. All leading articles remain unchanged in price. Trade is dull, caused by the suspension of navigation and the extreme cold and disagreeable weather.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,693	3,251	6,944
Apples, bbls	1,138	1,809	2,947
Cheese, boxes	372	...	372
Corn, sacks	4,202	4,620	8,822
Wheat, sacks	1,929	1,838	3,767
Barley, sacks	1,315	1,419	2,733
Rye, sacks	1,188	1,475	2,633
Oats, sacks	6,013	12,122	18,335
Butter, packages	228	244	468
Bacon, pieces	18,033	11,343	29,376
Bacon, tierces	326	355	712
Dressed hogs	50	51	101

The following are the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 274 bbls. Winter $4 00a4 50 ₩ bbl; common $3 00a3 50.

ASHES—Soda ash, refined, 4¼a4½c; common 4a4¼c; potash 9¾a10c; pearls 10¾a11c ₩ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Market steady. Sales at 50a65c ₩ gallon for choice.

BEANS—Navy, $2 00a2 50 ₩ bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is a good demand at $8 00a8 50 ₩ barrel. $3 75a4 00 ₩ cwt.

BROOM CORN—There is a fair demand, with sales at 7a10c ₩ lb.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1. $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25a2 50.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER.—The demand for prime table butter is active. We quote strictly fancy at 25a27c ₩ lb; prime 20a22c; medium to common 12a16c. Receipts 44 packages.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—No change in prices with sales of the following figures; Sugar-cured hams 12½a13c; sugar-cured shoulders 8½c; plain do 7½c; rib sides 8c; clear rib do 8½c; clear 9c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 16½c; mess pork $15; ham sausage 11c; lard in tierces 9½c for steamed, 10c for kettled; lard in kegs and buckets 10½a11c; pigs' feet per keg $2 25. Receipts of bacon 1,778 pieces; 22 tierces.

CIDER—XXX $13 00 per bbl; extra cured $8 00a10 00. Demand active.

CHEESE—Receipts continue very light and prices are firm. Prices though not quotably higher tend upward. Following are the ruling figures of the market: New York Goshen 16a16½c; Ohio do 15a15½c; Ohio factory 14a14½c; dairy 13a13½c.

CANDLES—Mould, 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands at 21½a22c.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries $17 00a18 00 ₩ bbl; Jersey cultivated $12 00a13 00.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50a3 75; Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $4 00a4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50a3 75 ₩ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—There are few offering, and the market is dull. Sales in a small way are made at 5a5½c ₩ lb.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Dried apples, 7a8½c; peaches, bright new halves, 9½a10½c; old 8a9c; mixed 7½a8½c; quarters 7a8c; currants, new crop, 10c; old 8c; layer raisins, per box, $3 90; half box $2; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new.

EGGS—The receipts continue fair and prices are weak and tending lower. We quote fresh at 25a26c ₩ doz; salted 18a20c.

FLOUR—Receipts 630 barrels. Although we have no change to note in prices, holders being very firm in their views, it is proper to state that well informed dealers predict a further advance in choice western brands. When the advance takes place we will make a note of it. Stocks held by mills and stores are ample. Following are the rates at which sales are made: Mills—National, white wheat, bbls $8 60, sacks $8 30; Pan Handle, southern amber, bbls $7 60, sacks $7 60; Morning Glory, red winter, bbls $7 50, sacks $7 20. This is an advance of 40a50 ₩ bbl. Other mills have advanced their choice brand in the same ratio. Store: amber $8 25 ₩ bbl; Snow Flake $7 75; Eagle Mills $7 50; Lilly $7 50; Crosett's $7 35; Island $7 75. Country brands are held firmly at $6 60a7 00.

FEATHERS—Sales No 1 live geese feathers at 67a70c to the trade; from store 83a85c; mixed 40a60c, as per quality.

GROCERIES—The careful reader of the market reports will have observed that in Monday's issue we ventured the opinion that the decline in coffees was more imaginary than real. Dispatches just received from Rio, quoting coffee one-half cent higher, with light receipts, confirms our judgment. With the opening of a generally anticipated active spring trade prices must necessarily go higher, and those who had the nerve to lay in good stocks will be the gainers. Refined sugars are firm at quotations:

Coffee—Fancy 27c; prime 26c; good 25c; fair 24a24½c; Java 30a31c; Laguayra 27a28c; Mocha 46c; roasted coffee, loose and in one lb packages, 28c ₩ lb.

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13¾c, cut loaf 14½c; A coffee 12½c; B 12⅜c; Ex C 12⅛c; C 12c; C 11⅞c; C yellow 10½a11½c. P R sugars, choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10a11c; Cuba sugars 10a11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9½c; good 10c; prime 10½c; choice 11½c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 65c; H. & E. Extra 70c; White Honey 63c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 50c; Lavender 45c; common 35a40c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 55c; choice 63c.

Rice—Carolina choice 10c; Rangoon 8a8½c; Patna 8½c.

Spices—Pepper grain 24c; pure ground 30c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 30.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley since our last report:

Wheat, sacks	250	Corn, sacks	1,016
Oats, sacks	1,640	Rye, sacks	394
Barley, sacks	170		

The receipts of wheat continue light and prices consequently are very firm. There is a good milling demand, and all fair offerings meet with ready sale. We continue to quote red winter at $1 50a1 55 ₩ bush; white $1 56a1 60. Oats—There is a steady demand, and sales are regularly made at unchanged prices, car lots at 50a52c ₩ bush and in a jobby way at 53a54c. Corn is quiet and unchanged in price, with a moderate demand. We are reported sales on track at 60c, and in elevater, free, at 62c. Rye—There is little doing and prices are nominally 93a95c. Barley—The inquiry is very light and prices nominally 65, 80a90c, as to quality.

HAY—The market, under light receipts, is very firm. We are reported sales at $26a28 for baled by car load.

HOPS—New '71s at 60a70c ₩ lb; old '70s 40a44c ₩ lb.

HUSKS—In good demand at 2½a2¾c.

HONEY—Sales at 25a30c ₩ lb.

HEMP—Kentucky rough $165 ₩ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $190a195.

HOMINY—$5 00 ₩ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra at 83a85c; No 2, 65c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 88a90c.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80a2 00 ₩ cwt; seconds $1 45a1 75; shorts $1 00; rye shorts $1 50; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped rye $2 00; corn meal $1 50 ₩ cwt.

MINCE MEAT—All good brands are held at 13c per lb.

POULTRY—There is a better demand, with sales dressed turkeys at 15a16c; ducks 15a16c; geese 10a11c; chickens 14a15c. Few live turkeys in market, and may be quoted at $1 00a1 75.

POTATOES—Prices have an upward tendency. We quote prime peachblows at 75a85c ₩ bushel.

RAGS—Fair inquiry at 4a4½c ₩ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 50; ½-lb $1; 1-lb $6 ₩ doz.

SEEDS—There has been a sharp advance in clover and timothy seeds, which are now held as follows: Clover seed $6 50a6 75; timothy seed $3 75a4 00.

SALT—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—There is a good demand at 9¼a9½c.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common rectified 95ca$1 00; proof rectified $1 05a1 10; rye and corn $1 60a1 65 ₩ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00a8 00 as to age.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

February 6.—There has been a very firm market for pig iron, but we have no alteration to note in prices. The demand was fair. There has been an advance on manufactured iron. We qote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

No. 1 foundry	$44@45	No. 1 mill	$40@41
No. 2 foundry	42@43		

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Missouri	$50@55	Car-wheel	$55@60

STONE COAL IRON.

No. 1 foundry	$43@44	Forge	$39@40
No. 2 foundry	40@42		

BLOOMS PER TON.

Charcoal.....................$90@95

SCRAP IRON.

Cast	$1 20@1 50	Wrought	$1 60@2 00

BAR IRON.

Common ₩ lb	4	Charcoal	5½

SHOES PER KEG.

Horse shoes	$5 50@5 75	Mule shoes	$6 50@6 75

Nails—With a fair inquiry and light supply, prices are firm.

10d to 60d	$0 00@4 75	4d to 5d	$5 50@0 00
8d to 9d	0 00@5 00	3d	6 25@0 00
6d to 7d	0 00@5 25	3d, fine	7 50@0 00
Spikes, cut	0 00@5 00		

—*Enquirer.*

Receipts of Iron at St. Louis

For the week ending Saturday, February 3, 1872:

	Ore tons.	Pig iron tons.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	3,248	500
Atlantic and Pacific	460	360
St. L., Van., T. H. and Ind. R. R.	..	100
Chicago A. and St. Louis R. R.	..	10
Total tons	3,708	970

—*St. Louis Republican.*

Cincinnati Coal and Coke Market.

February 6.—The consumption is large, owing to the very cold weather we have had, and with a steady reduction in the supply, prices are very firmly held:

Youghiogheny, per bush, afloat	24c
Ohio river, delivered, ₩ bush	20c
Cannel, delivered, ₩ bush	28c
Gas Coke, at yards, ₩ bush	14c
Gas Coke, delivered, ₩ bush	16c
Hard Foundry Coke, delivered, ₩ bush	18@20c

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 7.—Dry Goods—Among leading houses there is a fair business doing, and heavy brown sheetings have again advanced. We now quote Atlantic A at 14½c; do H 14c; do V 12c; Pacific extra 14c; Appleton A 14½c; other makes have not caught up to this advance as yet, but the tendency of all textiles is upward, in sympathy with yarns and raw materials. Carpets in light supply and on the rise.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 7.—Cotton active and advanced to 22½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 7.—Cotton active and advanced; low middling 21½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 7.—Cotton strong; sales 8,000 bales; good ordinary at 21a21½c; low middlings 21½a21¾c; middlings 22¾a22⅞c. Receipts 6,138 bales. Exports—Cork 2,700 bales; Antwerp 2,211 bales; stock 255,413 bales.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, February 8, 1872.

REMARKS.—The oil men report the market in a very demoralized condition. They report no buyers here. This, however, has been the feeling of the market for some time. An improvement, by way of variety, would no doubt be very acceptable.

CRUDE.

We were unable to obtain quotations for our market. Dealers, for reasons no doubt satisfactory to themselves, refuse to furnish the necessary information. Parker's oil is quoted at $3 70; Foster's at $3 82½ per barrel. For prices in the oil regions, see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was dull; prices very uncertain. Spot 21½c; February 22c; March 22¼@22½c; April 23c, for oil delivered in the East.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, February 7.—The *Herald* says: The market on the upper creek to-day was firm but dull and unchanged. Following are the

SALES:

300 bbls upper creek, Church run spot	$3 81½
1,000 bbls upper creek, spot	3 80
1,000 bbls upper creek, regular	3 80
2,000 bbls upper creek, B. O. first 3 months	4 05
2,000 bbls upper creek, spot	4 10
2,000 bbls upper creek, spot	4 07½
2,000 bbls upper creek, spot	4 02
2,000 bbls upper creek, first 3 months	4 40
800 bbls lower creek, spot	4 00

NEW YORK, Febuary 7.—Closing of 6th.—Market dull and quotations unsettled; sales of a cargo of 3,500 bbls at 22½c; crude 12½c; refined 22½c. Philadelphia delivery—market quiet and prices nominat; refined 22c; sales 3,000 bbls on private terms; cases 28a28½c.

OIL CITY, February 7.—Ordinary on lower road held at $3 95a4; 47 gravity at Oil City $4 15a4 17½.

TITUSVILLE, February 7.—Market very dull; spot $3 80; S. O., first quarter $3 80a3 82½.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 7.—Market unchanged at $4 05.

ROUSEVILLE, February 7.—Market quiet and steady at $3 95.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7.—Market quiet; S. W. 22c; crude 12c; cases 27½a27½c; February 22c; March 22½a22½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

ROUSEVILLE, February 7.—Market quiet and firm at $3 90a3 95.

TITUSVILLE, February 7.—Market quiet at $3 80.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7.—Market nominal; refined 23½c; crude 13c; but little doing.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7.—February 22c; March 22½c; April 22½c; crude 14½c.

PETRLEUM CENTER, February 7—Market dull at $3 90a4 00; no sales reported.

TIDIOUTE, February 7.—Market quiet but firm at $3 85.

PARKERS LANDING, February 7.—Market very quiet and dull at $3 75.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
B S Duncan	Liberty Oil Works	906
P Hutchison	Peerless Oil Works	960
J Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	382
H. McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	228
P Hutchison	Triumph Oil Works	160
Wm Stewart	Nonpareil Oil Works	240
J Bushnell	National Oil Works	530
Pitts and B Co	Standard Oil Works	560
David Wilkins	Eagle Oil Works	320

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Liberty Oil Works	906	Peerless Oil Works	960
Crystal Oil Works	382	Vesta Oil Works	228
Triumph Oil Works	160	Nonpareil Oil Works	240
National Oil Works	636	Standard Oil Works	560
Eagle Oil Works	220		
Total			4,292

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, February 6, 1872.

Standard Oil Co, 265 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 902 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Co, 286 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 191 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

D Bly & co, 205 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Total.......................1,849

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 7, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 spring quiet and ½c lower at $1 23⅞. Corn—No. 2 mixed quiet and ½c lower at 40a40½c. Oats—No. 2 quiet and easier at 32½c. Rye—No. 2 quiet and easier at 73a73½c. Barley—No. 2 spring nominally 60c.

HIGHWINES—Quiet and firm at 87½a88c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm and unsettled at $12 50. Lard steady at 8½c. Green hams 6a8½c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4½c; sides, clear rib, 5¾a6c; sides, clear rib, 6½c, loose.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged.

HOGS—A shade firmer at $4 00a4 75; dressed dull at $5 00.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 7.—Cotton more active; sales middling uplands at 23½c. Flour steady; superfine western and State $5 75a6 10; common to good extra $6 35a6 70; good to choice $6 65a7 35; St. Louis $6 70a9 50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull at 93½c. Wheat rather more active; No 2 Milwaukee, in store, $1 55; No 1 spring $1 57a1 61½; prime white western $1 75. Rye quiet; western 92a94c. Barley dull. Malt quiet. Corn heavy; new western mixed, 73a74c; do March, 72c. Oats dull; western and Ohio 53a55½c. Eggs quiet at 30a34c. Hay unchanged. Hops firmly held at 20a65c for 1871, 10a30c for 1870, 10a15c for 1869, 8a12c for 1868. Leather more active; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande 26a29c; Orinoco 25a27c. Wool firm; extra Ohio 75a80c; pulled 72½a80c. Coffee dull; Rio 19a21½c. Sugar easier; fair to good refining 9½a9½c; Cuba 9a10c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 45a60c. Crude petroleum 13c; refined 22½c. Turpentine firm at 78½c. Pork firmer; new mess $14 12½a14 37; old $13 50; prime $12 25; new prime mess $14. Beef less active; mess $9a11; extra $11a13; hams $23a26; tierce nominal; India $19a21. Dressed hogs dull at $5 87a6. Cut meats dull; hams 8¾a9½c; shoulders active at 6c. Middles steady; long clear 7½c. Lard unchanged. Butter steady; Western 19a22c; State 33a36c. Cheese firm at 14a17c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 7.—Cotton better at 22½c. Flour entirely unchanged. Wheat stiff; spring $1 32a1 33; No 3 fall higher at $1 62½c. Corn steady; high mixed and yellow, track, 41c; No 2, elevator, 41½a42c. Oats unchanged; No 2, elevator, 37½c. Barley steady; No 2 spring 68c. Rye firmer; No 2, elevator, 79a81c. Whisky—no sales. Coffee steady at 23a26c. Sugar quiet at 10a11½c, fully fair to choice. Molasses dull at 35a55c. Pork nominal at $13. Bacon and dry salt very quiet; only a few order sales. Lard nominal. Hogs quiet at $4a4 50. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 200 bbls; wheat, 700 bush; corn, 22,000 bush; oats, 10,000 bush; barley, 3,600 bush; rye, 1,000 bushs; hogs, 2,033 head.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 7.—Cotton active and advanced; middling 22¼a22½c. Flour firm; family $7 20a7 35. Wheat scarce and firm; red $1 55a1 57. Corn dull and lower; ear 46c. Rye scarce and firm at 90a92c. Oats firm at 40a45c. Barley steady at 70a80c. Groceries and oils unchanged. Provisions dull but firmly held. Pork held at $13 25. Bulk meats 5¼a6½a6¾c. Bacon 6½a7½a7¾c. Lard 9a9½c; no sales. Whisky 87c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 7.—Bagging firm at 13½a14½c for round lots. Cotton firm; middling 22½c. Flour unchanged; extra family $6 50a6 75. Grain firm; demand good and unchanged in prices. Provisions very firm and demand active; mess pork $13 75 in round lots. Bacon and bulkmeats, hams and lard unchanged. Whisky quiet at 87c.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, February 7.—Metals—Manufactured copper steady; lake ingot in good speculative demand at 28½a28¾c. Pig iron quiet and firmly held; Scotch $37a42; American active and stronger at $39a42; bar very firm; refined English and American $86; Russia sheet quiet at 15c, gold. Nails very firm; cut $4 75; clinch $6 25a6 75; horse shoe 19a33c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7.—Flour dull; Wisconsin $7a7 50; Minnesota $7 75a8 00; Indiana and Ohio $7 25a7 75. Wheat, small business; State and western red $1 57a1 58. Rye held at 92c. Corn less active; new yellow 67a69c; mixed western 70c. Oats active; white 55a56c; mixed 53c. Barley 80c. Provisions less active; mess pork $14 35a14 50. Lard 9½c. Crude petroleum 16½c. Whisky dull at 95c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 7.—Sugar firm; receipts light; inferior 6a6½c; common 7½a8c; fair to fully fair 8¾a9½c; prime to strictly prime 9¾a10c. Molasses—supply light; inferior 30a50c; common 35a40c; centrifugal 35a48c; fair 45a46c; prime to strictly prime 48a52c. Coffee firm at 20a21½c. Whisky firm at 95ca$1 02½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 7.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet and unsettled; No 1 $1 25½; No 2 1 23⅛. Oats dull and a shade lower; No 2 32½c. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 40½c. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 73c. Barley nominal; No 2 fall 60c. Hogs firm at $4 20a4 30. Mess pork firm at $12 25.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 7.—Wheat very firm and in active demand; No 1 red winter $1 55; No 2 $1 48a1 49. Corn firm; held at 52c; ear, to arrive, 49c. Oats dull at 44c. Refined petroleum steady at 20½c in car lots; 21a22c in small lots; crude quiet at $4 75.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 7.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and drooping; No 1 white Michigan $1 56a1 56½; amber Michigan $1 49. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed 46½c; low mixed 46¼a46½c, closing at 46c; yellow 47½c. Oats dull; No 2 40½c. Hogs steady at $5 25.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 7.—Wheat steady; extra $1 58. Corn dull; yellow 51½c. Oats declined; mixed 40½c. Clover seed weak at $6 10. Hogs nominally $5 25a5 40.

Pure Bi-Carbonate of Soda.

We ask the attention of the Drug Trade to our

Natrona Bi-Carbonate of Soda

Prepared with especial reference to medicinal use. Its absolute purity and entire freedom from traces of Neutral Carbonate of Soda, Sulphate of Soda, common Salt and other impurities, render it

Nearly Tasteless,

And being bolted through fine bolting cloth, the finest state of division is insured.

We beg that the NATRONA BI-CARB SODA may be compared—not with any of the so-called "American Bi-Carbonate," prepared from Soda Ash, and containing more or less of its impurities, but with the most celebrated brands of "New Castle" or other "English" Bi-Carbonate, to any or all of which we guarantee the NATRONA BI-CARBONATE to be superior in ever requisite. The nature and purity of our raw material, "Cryolite," and the perfection and extent of our machinery enables us always to furnish an uniform and pure product not attainable by any other process. Our works for this manufacture are the largest in the world, and the only one in the United States not using Soda Ash.

Sulphuric Acid not entering into any steps of our process, the absence of every trace of Arsenic is insured, but which is well known to be present in all the ordinary Sodas of commerce.

For sale in kegs containing 112 pounds each by nearly all wholesale dealers or by the manufacturers.

THE PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO.
CLIFFORD PEMBERTON,
General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARBLE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED MARBLE MANTELS,
FURNITURE AND WASHSTAND TOPS, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TILE, &c.,

Made by Machinery, Sold Wholesale and Retail.

Sold at the Lowest Prices. For sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Marble Works, 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by

W. W. WALLACE.

COREY & CO., COAL AND COKE DEALERS,
Are prepared to furnish a Superior Article of

PITTSBURGH COKE,

Either in Cars for Western Orders or to the City Trade, Wholesale or Retail.

Office—362 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

RAILROAD IRON
AT LOW PRICES,
For Side Tracks, Coal Roads, &c.

Also, SPLICE BARS AND SPIKES. Apply to
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
349 LIBERTY STREET, up stairs.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110⅛.

NEW YORK, February 7—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 5a6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109.

GOLD.

Gold strong at 110⅛. Loans were flat to 7 per cent. gold for carrying. Clearings $38,500,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull and heavy and have declined from ⅛ to ⅜. A London dispatch, after closing of business, reports United States bonds a fraction lower.

Coupons 1881	114⅞	5-20s, 1867	111⅜
5-20s, 1862	110⅜	Coupons 1868	111¾
5-20s, 1864	110⅜	10-40s	110
5-20s, 1865	111	Currency 6s	114⅛
5-20s, 1865, new	110⅜		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds steady.

Missouri sixes	94	Virginias, old	56
Tennessees, old	65	North Carolinas, old	32½
Tennessees, new	66	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	56		

STOCKS.

Stock market generally dull and devoid of any special feature.

Western Union	71⅜	New Jersey Central	111
Quicksilver	30½	St. Paul	56⅜
Adams Express	93⅛	do pref'd	76⅜
Wells, Fargo & Co	64½	Wabash	75⅜
American Express	63	do pref'd	86
U. S. Express	64½	Fort Wayne	97⅛
Pacific Mail	58⅞	Terre Haute	21
New York Central	97¾	do pref	54
N. Y. Central Scrip	93⅜	Chicago & Alton	122
Erie	30⅞	do pref	124
do pref'd	62	Ohio & Mississippi	45⅞
Harlem	115	C C & C	88
do pref'd	120	Burlington & Quincy	141
Reading	113⅞	Lake Shore	90⅞
Mich Central	119	Panama	22⅝
Cleveland & Pitts	91⅛	Illinois Central	130
Northwestern	74	Union Pacific	38
do prf'd	91⅛	C P Bonds	102⅜
Rock Island	111½	Union	92⅜

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York

1872.

England	Feb.	10	Liverpool.
Pereire	Feb.	10	France.
City of New York	Feb.	10	Liverpool.
Europa	Feb.	10	Glasgow.
Abyssinia	Feb.	14	Liverpool.
City of Montreal	Feb.	17	Liverpool.
India	Feb.	17	Glasgow.
Spain	Feb.	14	Liverpool.
Republic	Feb.	17	Liverpool.
Russia	Feb.	21	Liverpool.
Idaho	Feb.	21	Liverpool.
W. Laurent	Feb.	24	France.
City of London	Feb.	24	Liverpool.
Queen	Feb.	24	Liverpool.
Atlantic	Feb.	24	Liverpool.
Algeria	Feb.	28	Liverpool.
Colorado	Feb.	29	Liverpool.
Baltic	Mar.	2	Liverdool.
Egypt	Mar.	2	Liverpool.
Siberia	Mar.	2	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Mar.	7	Liverpool.
Washington	Mar.	9	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, February 7, 1872.

River closed, with four feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 28 at 4 P. M. G.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 7, 1872.

River closed, with four and a half feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 23 at 6 P. M. C.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 7.—River unchanged. Clear and cool.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, February 7.—Clear and cold; mercury ranged from 25 to 31; wind from northeast. River falling; ice gorge unchanged, though softening under the sunshine.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 7.—River rising rapidly; five feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather clear and cold.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 7.—No arrivals. James Fisk departed for Paducah. Can get no news from the gorges; wires down since noon.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

THE weather continues cold. The expected rise in our rivers has been indefinitely postponed. All our rivers are frozen over.

CAPT. WM. CAMPBELL now commands the R. E. Lee in the Vicksburg and New Orleans trade.

GOOD PLACE FOR ICE.—Tchula lake, Yazoo river, is frozen over the length of thirty miles, and of two inches thickness, being the hardest freeze since 1835.

A RUMOR is in circulation that the Natchez will challenge any steamboat craft to run from New Orleans to Bayou Sara, or any other point, for $10,000. If this be true, it will create a great stir in aquatic circles.

THE obstructions at Colbert Shoals, Tennessee river, complained of some time since, have been removed by the Government officers who have charge of the improvements. The river is now clear.

KNOXVILLE.—The *Chronicle* says of the Tennessee: "The river is now as low as it was at any time during the past fall and summer, but should a warm rain come suddenly a big flood may be expected from the melting of the snow, and especially the large quantities accumulated in the mountains. Boating is suspended on account of the ice, all eddy pieces being frozen over.

MEMPHIS.—The *Avalanche*, of Saturday says: The J. H. Bigley will likely make a start to-day, and designs towing some eighteen boats and barges from here up. The Bigley made her recent safe voyage from Louisville through to New Orleans with a coal fleet in thirteen days, and came back from that city to this point in four days and four hours.

ANDY WATKINS, formerly a steward on the river, died suddenly at his residence in Charleston, West Virginia, last Friday. He was severely injured by the explosion of the Cottage No. 2, about four years ago, and had never entirely recovered from it. He was buried by the Odd Fellows, of which Order he was a member, and the procession was one of the largest ever seen in Charleston.

THE bidders at Chicago, for transportation on the Missouri, were as follows: Grant Marsh, E. H. Durfee, A. F. Hawley, Calvin W. Bennett, Jr., —— Dallas, of Evans, Dallas & Gilmore, Pittsburgh, H. K. Hazlett and Major W. D. Spiking. The matter has to be referred to Washington as usual. The rates for the bids were generally very low—lower than last or any previous year. Three or four of the bids are very close.

CINCINNATI.—The General Committee representing the two branches of the City Council, having decided to send a delegation from its own body to Washington City in the interest of the Louisville and Portland canal, Benjamin Eggleston, Richard Smith, George F. Davis, T. H. Yeatman and A. E. Jones have been appointed delegates. It is expected that this delegation will go to Washington about the 15th or 20th of this month. General Weitzel has been ordered to Washington on duty connected with the Louisville and Portland canal, and will be there at the same time with the committee. The above committee will be convened at an early day to arrange for departing.

CLARK'S STEAM GAUGE CONDEMNED.—The supervising inspectors have condemned the Clark steam gauge indicator. It has been in use some three months, having been put on boats at a cost of $70, each. Probably one hundred thousand dollars have been realized, and now the inspectors have made the important discovery that the whole thing is a fraud. Now the question is who will refund the money that has been obtained from the boats? We hope there is sufficient law in the country to compel either the inspectors or the owners of the gauge to refund the money to the steamboats that have been robbed by authority. If the patent right humbug, and others who are secret partners, think there is no day of reckoning near at hand, let them go on another season like the past one, and they will drive the commerce of the Western waters into retirement, whilst the owners of steamers will be compelled to seek some other employment, as under existing circumstances the occupation of Western boating is drawing to a close.

PORT CHARGES IN NEW ORLEANS.—When it is considered that the disbursements of a ship of a 1,000 tons at this port amount to, on an average, $14,000, and when to this large sum are added the victualing bill, the wages of the officers and crew, the insurance and depreciation of her value, it will be seen that at the present rates of freight-ship owners are losing money, and that they will not be very anxious to continue in such a profitless trade. In shipping circles loud complaint is heard of the excessive port charges, and the statement is broadly made that they are higher than anywhere else in the world, while the facilities for loading and unloading are less than at any other first class port. Some of the evils complained of can be remedied by the Legislature, and its members could not do anything better than to inquire into and abate them at once. Trade is being rapidly diverted hence, and unless wise measures are speedily taken to reduce the expenses both on produce as well as shipping, worse times will come instead of better.—*National Republican, 2d.*

IRON BOATS FOR THE MISSISSIPPI.—It is correctly said that this is "the iron age of the West." We need not offer proofs for the truth of this assertion, as the facts are before the country daily in the regular issues of the press. In the meantime we have to refer to the progress of iron boat building. Messrs. Chapman & Thorp, of St. Louis, among the most extensive lumber dealers in the country, contracted a few days since with parties in Dubuque, Iowa, for a hull of the following dimensions: Hull, 145 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; depth, 4½ feet. The entire hull is to be of iron, including deck and guards. The hull will be divided into eight water-tight compartments. There will be tanks in it, by which it will be practicable to sink the boat to the draft required in five minutes; or in about the same time to raise her to her original draft of water. The contract requires that she shall draw but eighteen inches water when completed, with water and twenty-four hours' fuel on board. In short, she is to be a regular Clyde built iron vessel. No rivets will be seen; on the contrary, the exterior of the hull will present a perfectly even and smooth surface. Mr. Hopkins, a practical builder from the Clyde, Scotland, will superintend the construction. He built the iron steamer Clyde, recently, at Dubuque, and also and iron barge. The power is to be equal to 20 by 30-inch cylinders, to propel Dowler & Birdseye's shoal water propeller, which is the invention of Captain John Dowler, an Illinois river steamboatman. That this wheel and style of boat are excellent for towing rafts is evident from the fact that Chapman & Thorpe gave a thorough trial of it last year in the Humbug, a poorly constructed craft, yet she performed the tasks that were set before her in an unusually satisfactory manner. The one under contract is to be able to tow up stream 2,500 tons weight at a speed of four and a half to five miles per hour. She will have a full "texas" with business office, and rooms for the employees of the company. It is to be completed by May 1st of this year, and delivered in St. Louis completed. The same parties will soon begin the construction of two other iron steamboat hulls for the same firm, one smaller and one larger than the one now building, and all to be furnished with the shoal water propeller aforesaid. They will be fully employed in the Upper Mississippi during navigation in towing rafts. When navigation is suspended they will tow in the lower rivers. Bids for these hulls, or one of them, were received from St. Louis and Dubuque. No bid was received from Pittsburgh or Cincinnati, as they were not possessed of the proper facilities for such work, and were therefore unprepared to make bids. It is hoped they will make rapid progress in this great industry. St. Louis is now building an iron hull for a towboat, and will soon build others, although Dubuque has actually underbidden her for Chapman & Thorp's hulls. We also will make rapid progress in the direction of iron hull building.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Marshall & Bro, 2 furnace forges. Anderson, M & co, 1 engines, 2 wheels. T C Jenkins & Bro, 1 bxs b powder. Klee & Bros, 1 do mdse. Jas Bown, 1 do h ware. G Kann, lot hides, 3 sks wool, 11 do rags. J Fullerton, 1 bx tobacco. Geo Domberger, 2 cows, 2 calves. M Campbell, 19 sks rags, 5 bxs butter, 3 do eggs, 1 bale s pelts. B L Fahnestock, 1 box md-e. Lyon, Shorb & co, 12 bags bags. Marshall, K & co, 1 car wheat. Schomaker & L, lot bags. Shoenberger B & co, 3 cars limestone. C M B & E R R, 126 rails r r iron. Wm Hoffman, lot calves. J H Borland, 30 bbls salt.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Pittsburgh Manufacturing Car Co, 12 bxs roofing. McQuiston & Krupp, 2 bxs zinc, 2 tcs zinc, 2 bbls zinc. Wm Frank & Son, 9 bbls glass, 1 bx glass, 1 tre glass. Fairbanks M & co, 1 bx scales, 2 cases saws. Hubbard L & B, 1 case saws. W W Linton, 6 pails tobacco. Boyd & Walker, 100 bbls lime. Adams & co, 100 bbls lime. Aiken, Wallace & co, 1 car apples. South Pittsburgh Manufacturing co, 1 car lumber. Slack & Sholes, 1 car shingles. McQueen & D, 1 car lumber. Keil & Ritchart, 1 car oats. Kinser & Jones, 7 bbls knobs. C P & C R R, 4 casks ware. Jas O'Grady, 6 bbls s iron, 1 copper still. Floman C & co, 1 car brick. W Welsh & co, 2 cars hay. J Henderson & Bro, 25 cases matches. Lewis, Oliver & P, 1 hf bbl chains. W W Rankin, 9 hhds sugar. W W Gormly, 10 bbls molasses. Voigt, Mayhood & co, 21 bxs cheese, 2 bbls apples. Lindsay, S & co, 10 bbls. E M Johnston, 1 locomotive and tender. Dilworth Bros, 38 bbls molasses.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Shoenberger, B & co, 4 cars limestone. Jas Ord, 24 stoves, 50 skillets, 25 griddles. W J Meek, 337 sks rye. E H Myers & co, 2,500 g hams. Graff, B & co, 2 cars limestone. M F Herron & co, 1 do hay. Schomaker & co, 100 bbls flour. Spencer & McKay, lot emt bbls. Loh, Son & co, 5 doz brooms. Bissell & co, 120,000 fire brick. H Gerwig & Son, 4 bales twine. N Swan, lot hh goods. W P Townsend, 29 cks rivets, 2 kegs do. A Bennett, 2 bbls e pots. Z L Merritt, 157 bbls apples. South Pittsb Planing Mill, 1 car lumber. H Cash, lot hh goods. H J McCracken & Bro, 20 bbls apples. W Flaccus & Son, 109 hides.

ALLEGHENY STATION.

H Hemnechagen, 1 iron safe. A Holstein, 26 bdls hides. Rinkard & Andregg, 4 doz chairs. John Flocker, 14 bales hemp. Allegheny Gas co, 2 cars cannel coal. Hach & Schoebel, 1 car e corn. Dunham Sainkler, 1 car lumber. Superior Iron Co, 7 cars limestone. P F W & C R R, care Jno Fletcher, 1 car ice. Ralya & R, 1 car hay. Stevenson & co, 6 refrigerators, 14 ice chests, 1 bx tinware. H J Price & Son, 6 refrigerators, 13 ice chests, 1 bx tinware.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

O H Allerton, 2 cars baled hay. McCullough, Jr, & Co, 56 bbls h wines. Vangorder & S, 30 bbls eggs. John Gangwich, 128 sacks barley. R & W Jenkinson, 25 cads tobacco. D Wallace, 100 bbls flour. F Sellers & C, 52 tcs grease. J Burns, 1 car bulk rye, 1 car oats, 1 car corn. J Dickey & C, 4 bales cotton. F G Craighead, 13 sacks feathers. Clustin & Co, 5¾ butts tobacco, 5 third do do, 10 cads do. Dilworth Bros, 10½ butts do, 10 third do do. Rinehart & S, 41 bags d peaches. W & D Rinehart, 6 hhds tobacco.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	27	Everson, P & Co, m	3
Coleman R. & Co., m	5	Chess, S & Co, m	1
Zug & Co., m	7	J Painter & Son, m	5
Pittsburgh Forge Co, m	1	Shoenberger, B & Co, o	7
J W Forter, m	1	Graff, B & Co, m	3
Spang, C & Co, m	3	Rodgers & B, m	2
Lewis, B, D & Co, m	3	J Wood, Sons & Co, m	1
Total			69

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
W Smith, m	3	J. A. Caughey, o	2
Union Mills, m	1	Brown & Co., o	2
Zug & Co., m	1	Coleman, R & Co, o	2
Laughlin & Co, m	1	Dilworth, P & Co, o	1
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	20	Pittsburgh Bolt Co., o	1
Kleman, C & Bro, o	3	Zug & Co., o	2
Hussey, Wells & Co, o	2		
Total			35

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
R Wister, m	5	J W Porter, m	1
Lewis, O & P, m	5	Nimick & Co, m	1
J Reamer	2	Hailman & H, m	1
Lloyd & B, m	2	J A Caughey, m	1
J Moorhead, m	1		
Total			19

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Brown & Co, m	1	Lewis, O & P, m	2
Total			3

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE UPON A FINISHED RAILROAD.

A small amount of the FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the

Chicago, Danville and Vincennes R. R.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency. The mortgage is for only $18,500 a mile, and the line is finished and doing a large business. Investors who desire a THOROUGHLY SAFE BOND ON A COMPLETED ROAD can obtain full particulars on application to

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Or to the General Agents,

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TEAS,
STANDARD GROCERIES.

The Trade is cordially invited to inspect the large and carefully selected Stock of

STANDARD GOODS,

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Both City and Country Dealers are respectfully urged to send, by Mail or otherwise, for

SAMPLES OF TEAS,

Which may be carefully drawn and comparison made with those from other houses, either at home or abroad.

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CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

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405 and 407 LIBERTY STREET, opposite the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa. ROBERT BLACK, Proprietor. This House is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this Hotel open at all hours of the day and night.

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First-class SAMPLE ROOM for Commercial Travelers.

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FLORAL OIL.

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A FLORAL A
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FOR the TOILET.

Notwithstanding the fact that mixtures of every description purporting to be peculiarly adapted to the Hair, are to be found in almost every Drug Store and Grocery in the country, the want of an agreeable, cleanly, and healthful dressing for the Hair is evident. Nearly all the preparations in use are made from animal oils, and as a consequence they display a common feature,—they dry rapidly, are more or less gummy, and in time become rancid to offensiveness. This is especially true of the "Pomades" and "Washes" under fancy names, made from the rankest and filthiest of all the Animal Oils. Experience proves that Vegetable Oils meet every requirement for a Dressing for the Hair. They retain moisture for a greater length of time than Animal Oils. They are not injurious, and when used judiciously, produce beneficial results. THE FLORAL OIL, prepared by Messrs. ABEL & CO., from Pure Vegetable Oil, possesses these properties in an eminent degree. It is at once one of the cheapest, most cleanly, healthful, and agreeable preparations, perfumed with rare odors, ever presented to the public. It will be found especially agreeable as an aid in dressing the Hair of Children and Ladies. Promotes the growth of the Hair and imparts to it a rich lustre. No Toilet complete without it.

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Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

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Rats, Mice, Roaches.

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It has no equal as a Banisher. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, at

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OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA and AQUA AMMONIA.

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$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TThs

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3,000 BUSHELS PRIME RE-CLEANED CLOVER SEED;

500 bushels choice Timothy Seed;
150 barrels extra Winter Apples, fresh packed;
50 barrels Pure Cider, warranted to keep sweet;
75 tubs Ohio Butter; 20 barrels Fresh Eggs;
50 kegs Ohio Lard;
60 barrels Shellbarks, choice;
20,000 pounds Dried Peaches and Apples.

HENRY REA, JR.,
285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

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UNEQUALED

White Oak Tanned Leather Belting.

Also, Best Quality of LACE LEATHER sold by

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Have Qualities which no other Boilers can rightfully Claim.

Complete provision for Expansion and Contraction.
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AND

FURS,

(LEOPARD IN THE WINDOW.)

WHOLESALE

AND

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NEW ENTERPRISE SALOON

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Open from 6 o'clock A. M. to 12 midnight. MEALS served at all hours.

OYSTERS received daily by express from Baltimore.

The Bar is neatly and elegantly furnished, and supplied with the Choicest Brands of

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Special attention given to MIXED DRINKS.

The Best Brands of TOBACCO and CIGARS for sale at the Bar.

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Feathers and Beeswax

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CORN—
PRIME SHELLED CORN,

In store and to arrive. For sale by

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LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M., 4 P. M.

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STEAMER GENEVA.........................CAPT. M. A. COX.
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THE NEW AND SPLENDID Sidewheel Packet

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D. MOORE.......................................Commander.
A. S. SHEPHERD..................................Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

Will also give through Bill of Lading to Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans, and all points on Arkansas and Red Rivers.

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G. W. REED.......................................Master.
J. C. FISHER.......................................Clerk.

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THOMAS GREENLEE...........................Captain.

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—— ADAMS..Clerk.

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STEAM TWICE A WEEK TO AND FROM EUROPE.

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From Pier 45, North River, New York, EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

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First Cabin...............................$75 00 gold.
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BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL, CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL, CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES, ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS, AXLES AND STEEL TIRE, Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plates. STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.

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Chairs, Spikes, Fish Bars and Railroad Supplies. Muck Bars, Old Rails, Scrap, Blooms, American and Scotch Pig Iron and Metals

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Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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Office—Corner Market and Water streets, Second Floor

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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

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Office, N. E. corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, second floor.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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RAILROADS:

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

After DECEMBER 3d, 1871, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Southern Ex	2:33 a m
Columbus Mail	7:28 a m	McDonald Ac	7:28 a m
Washington Ac	9:08 a m	Washington Ac	8:18 a m
Pacific Express	9:43 a m	Steubenville Ac	10:13 a m
McDonald Ac	11:38 a m	Cincinnati Exp	12:13 p m
Southern Ex	3:13 p m	McDonald Ac	4:13 p m
Steubenville Ac	3:38 p m	Columbus Mail	5:48 p m
McDonald Ac	5:58 p m	Fast Line	6:58 p m
Sunday Ch train	12:58 p m	Sunday Ch train	9:58 a m

3:13 p. m. Southern Express will leave daily.

12:13 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 9:08 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 3:38 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 8:48 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:48 p. m.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l. Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE.—On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, City Time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Baltimore Ex	6:30 a m	1st McKeesport Accommod'n	6:40 a m
Cumberl'd Mail	6:50 a m	2d McKeesport Accommod'n	7:40 a m
1st McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 a m	West Newton Ac	8:35 a m
Mixed Way	1:00 p m	Uniontown Ac	9:50 a m
Uniontown Ac	3:10 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	11:00 a m
West Newton Ac	4:40 p m	3d McKeesport Accommod'n	2:10 p m
2d McKeesport Accommod'n	6:25 p m	Cumberl'd Mail	6:10 p m
3d McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 p m	Mixed Way	7:20 p m
West Newton Church Train*	12:50 p m	West Newton Church Train*	10:05 a m

*Sunday only. Baltimore Express departs and Pittsburgh Express arrives daily. All other Trains Daily except Sunday.

The Baltimore and Pittsburgh Express, Mail and Uniontown Accommodation east and west, will connect at Broad Ford and Connellsville with trains to Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.

Central Ticket Office, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. Tickets Sold and Baggage Checked to all points east and south.

D. D. ANGELL,
Master Transportation.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1871, Three Through Trains daily, (except Sunday), will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7:40 a m	8:45 p m
Night Express	8:10 p m	6:30 a m
Mail	11:40 a m	5:50 p m
1st Hulton Accommodation	6:55 a m	6:15 a m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:20 p m	10:20 a m
Freeport Accommodation	9:50 a m	2:00 p m
Soda Works Accommodation	6:00 p m	8:15 a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	4:35 p m	5:55 p m
3d Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	7:15 p m
Special Sunday Train to Parker	7:40 a m	8:45 p

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

A Special Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7:40 A. M., arriving at Parker at 11:31 A. M. Returning leaves Parker at 5:00 P. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:45 P. M.

Express Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Supt., Pittsburgh.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—After NOVEMBER 12th, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:50 a m	Mail Train	1:05 a m
Mail Train	7:35 a m	Fast Line	1:35 a m
Cincinnati Ex	12:50 p m	Cincinnati Ex	8:25 a m
Philada. Ex	5:20 p m	Southern Ex	9:10 a m
Fast Line	7:20 p m	Through Pas	1:35 p m
		Pacific Ex	2:05 p m
		Way Passenger	8:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Walls No. 2	7:55 a m	Brinton Ac No. 1	7:50 a m
Walls No. 3	10:20 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a m
Walls No. 4	11:51 a m	Walls No. 3	[illegible]
Walls No. 5	3:20 p m	Walls No. 4	[illegible]
Johnstown Ac	4:05 p m	Wall's No. 5	3:20 p m
Brinton Ac No. 1	4:50 p m	Wall's No. 6	5:50 p m
Brad'k Ac No. 1	5:35 p m	Wall's No. 7	6:55 p m
Wall's Ac	[illegible]	Brin'n Ac No. 2	6:55 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 2	9:20 p m	Brad'ks Ac No. 1	7:20 p m
Wall's No. 7	11:[illegible]	Brin'n Ac No. 3	11:10 p m

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express and Brinton Accommodation No. 2 leave daily. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 11:35 a. m.; Philadelphia 3:40 p. m.; Baltimore 3:00 p. m.; Washington 5:05 p. m.

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:30 p. m.; Philadelphia 3:05 a. m.; Baltimore 2:30 a. m.; Washington 5:50 a. m.

Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 p. m.; arrives Harrisburg 2:30 a. m.; Philadelphia 6:40 a. m.

Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:20 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 3:55 a. m.; Philadelphia 8:05 a. m.; Baltimore 7:20 a. m.; Washington 10:00 a. m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:05 p. m.

For further information apply to

W. B. STOREY, Agent,
Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From NOVEMBER 12th, 1871, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Pacific Ex	2:23 a m
Cin & Whg Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:43 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Chicago Ex	12:23 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Chi&St. Louis Ex	4:58 p m
Pacific Exp	9:[illegible]	Cleveland Ex	6:13 p m
Clev and Whg Ex	2:23 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	6:13 p m
Chicago Exp	2:43 p m	Chicago Mail	8:18 p m
Wellsville Ac	4:38 p m	Clev and Whg Ex	6:53 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Ac	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	5:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:23 p m	Econ Ac	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac	1:33 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Econ Ac	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:28 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	1:33 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac	2:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.

Chicago Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.

Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after NOVEMBER 13th, 1871, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:35 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:30 a m
Express	10:30 a m	Claremont No. 1	11:20 a m
Claremont Ac	1:15 p m	Springdale No. 1	2:45 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:55 p m	Express	3:25 p m
Mail	5:40 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:40 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:20 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:25 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.

The 6:50 a. m. Train and 3:35 p. m. Train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

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S. L. VERA, Proprietor,

TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR PENN STREET

PATTERNS and MODELS of all descriptions, made promptly, at reasonable rates.

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Cooking Ranges,

HOT AIR FURNACES,
COOKING STOVES,
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SUMMER FRONTS,
Coal Hole Doors, Oven Doors,
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AND

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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FIERY FURNACE!

NILES' IMPROVED

STAR RANGE,

The Improved Double-Oven

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Columbia Cook Stove.

NEWLY IMPROVED CONFIDENCE COOK STOVES.

HEATING STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS.

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PARLOR AND
HEATING STOVES,

FOR COAL AND WOOD.

GRATE FRONTS, HOLLOW WARE &c.

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No. 22 Wood Street.

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FISH BARS AND BOLTS,

Patent Hot Hammered Bolts and Nuts,

WASHERS, WOOD SCREWS, CARRIAGE, PLOW, CAR AND BRIDGE BOLTS, RIVETS AND PATCH BOLTS.

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Steam Boilers,

Chimneys, Britches, Oil Stills, Oil Tanks,
Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Settling Pans,
Steam Pipe, Salt Pans, Agitators, Condensers
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27, 33, 38 AND 40 WATER STREET,
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Anderson, Maxwell & Porter,

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Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Oil Wells and Saw Mills; AIR ENGINES for Agitating Oil; STEAM ENGINES for Rolling, Grist, Planing and Saw Mills; BRICK PRESSES and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kinds of Machinery.

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SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHINE CASTINGS made on short notice.

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FOR ROLLING MILLS, FOUNDRIES, STEEL WORKS, BLAST FURNACES, GLASS WORKS, COKE OVENS, &c.

TILES, STOVE LINING AND FIRE BOX ARCHES, A SPECIALTY.

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The "DUQUESNE" and "X L" Brands of Iron CUT NAILS and SPIKES, SPRING and PLOW STEEL. All kinds IRON and STEEL for Agricultural Machines.

CARRIAGE, BUGGY AND WAGON

SPRINGS AND AXLES.

Office and Works: SIXTEENTH STREET and ALLEGHENY RIVER, PITTSBURGH.

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England Makes No Threat to Withdraw from Arbitration—The Situation Grave but Not Hopeless—Gladstone's Intemperate Speech.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, February 7.—Earl Granville's dispatch contains no threat to withdraw from arbitration, and makes neither a demand nor a proposal. It simply calls attention in temperate and conciliatory language to the meaning that England attaches to the treaty. Mr. Gladstone's speeches yesterday and to-day are widely criticized as mischievous, offensive and needlessly irritating, and it is believed that several members of the cabinet strongly disapprove of their passionate tone. The cabinet and people are unanimous for abandoning arbitration unless the American claims are modified. There is no intention to offer an affront to America. The situation is regarded in the highest English and American quarters as extremely grave, but not hopeless. Hon. Charles Francis Adams goes home on Saturday.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, February 7.—The National Assembly, after an agitated discussion, passed a resolution authorizing the prosecution of publishers of provincial papers which have lately contained articles insulting to the Assembly.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, Ks., February 7.—The Senate to-day passed the House memorial to Congress, to admit Canadian lumber free. The Senate Judiciary Committee ascertained this morning that one of two bills which passed the House on Saturday to expedite the Senatorial bribery investigation was not before it, and it has not yet been found. The House passed a bill to allow cities, counties and towns to remit taxes for five years to manufacturers who will put up $25,000 worth of buildings and machinery. State and school taxes cannot be remitted.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, February 7.—The concurrent resolution to pay maturing State bonds in currency instead of coin passed the House this afternoon over the Governor's veto, by a vote of 74 to 45. The vote on the originally passed resolution stood 88 to 33.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

On Friday last a colored man named Arch Embray was shot and killed at Gala Rock, Pope county, Ark., by two young men named Roher and Dempsey. The brother and father of the murdered man then attacked an old gentleman named Tucker, charging him with having been the cause of the killing, and beat him until they thought he was dead, after shooting him twice. Tucker was alive on Saturday, but there are no hopes of his recovery. After this the negroes gathered to the number of about thirty, and more trouble is apprehended. The man killed and his brother are both said to have been desperate characters, and have killed two or three men prior to this. It is said they provoked the difficulty.

Gen. F. J. Herron and Postmaster Lowell testified before the Congressional Investigating Committee at New Orleans yesterday. Gen. Herron at first declined to give an explanation regarding the checks drawn by *him* for an amount varying from $500 to $3,500, which had been traced to members of the Legislature by the testimony of other witnesses. He said they were not given to members of the Legislature or State officials, except the $1,000 check which he loaned Mr. Young. He subsequently stated that a portion of the $1,000 check was given to defray the funeral expenses of Walter Wheyland, the check being dated prior to the death of Wheyland. The committee desired to know if he [Herron] had drawn it the day before, in anticipation of that event. Herron could neither remember the date of the check or the date of Wheyland's death. The committee expect to conclude their labors to-day.

A band of Apaches recently ran away from Camp McDowell in Arizona, carrying off stock belonging to the government and citizens.

The thirty-two citizens of Los Angeles, Cal., indicted for murder in the anti-Chinese riots pleaded not guilty.

The bar and press of California severely denounce the action of the Supreme Court in granting Mrs. Fair a new trial.

There is no material change in the blockade on the Union Pacific Railaoad, and there is no prospect of any trains getting through until the wind stops blowing and the weather gets warm.

G. W. Walker, of Gibson county, Ind., goes to the penitentiary for fourteen years, for attempted rape.

The British schooner Lark, captured and towed into Mazanilla, was on her way from Montegro Bay to Laymarso, for the purpose of purchasing a wrecked vessel. A storm drove the Lark on the Cuban coast, where she was seized and towed into Manzanilla, on suspicion of being a blockade runner. The captain and crew were placed in jail, but were released on bail at the instance of the British Consul-General. The Spanish admiral is convinced that the Lark is not a blockade runner.

A Salt Lake dispatch says there has been a terrible snow slide in the mining district of Big Cottonwood. Three miners were carried away by the slide and perished.

The Japanese Embassy visited Camp Douglass, in Utah, yesterday, witnessed a review of the troops, and were shown around generally. A banquet followed, at which speeches were made, &c.

John C. Gault has resigned the Superintendency of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

The commissioners appointed to take testimony as to the value of the old postoffice block in Chicago heard several real estate owners and agents yesterday. One gentleman placed the value of the square at $1,629,000.

Martin John Spalding, Primate of the Catholic Church in the United States, and Archbishop of the diocese of Baltimore, after a protracted illness, died yesterday afternoon at five o'clock, at the Arch Bishop's residence. His funeral will take place on Monday at ten o'clock. He was in the sixty-second year of his age.

It is officially announced that the Grand Duke Alexis will arrive in Havana about the 15th inst. The celebrated Cuban General Casanova has been killed by guerrillas near Ciego de Avilla.

An arrival at Havana, from Honduras states that General Evidda has been appointed Ambassador to France.

STATE NEWS.

A man in Erie has a daughter, a gentle, beautiful girl of eighteen, who had a beau who was distasteful to the "old man." The lass was accompanied from a party by the unpopular youth, when pater-familias had quite an argument with her on the subject. And now the poor girl can't comb her back hair, all on account of the sticking-plaster and things put on by the doctor. The heaviest argument the old brute brought to bear was a wooden chair.

A man in Phœnixville has a bottle blown over two hundred years ago. It contains glass enough for a dozen ordinary bottles.

A West Chester paper prints an obituary of a cat born twenty-three years ago.

A copper smelting works is to be erected near Phœnixville, Chester county. Copper is to be extracted by a new European process, by which means low grade ores can be profitably worked.

The Rev. William Baldwin, of Great Bend, Susquehanna county, has so much faith in the intricate combinations of a lock of his invention, that he offers a prize of ten thousand dollars in gold to any one who will pick it.

The Brookville *Republican* says: The lumbermen of this county have had a splendid opportuity during the past twelve days, and in parts for nearly six weeks, to get their stock to the creeks, ready for rafting when the season comes. We learn that most generally attention is being paid to timber, last season being very unfavorable for cutting boards, and that the stock the ensuing season, from this region, will be exceedingly short. As a result, timber will be correspondingly in excess in the markets, unless an exceedingly heavy demand is made, which is not now apprehended.

A number of wealthy citizens of Lock Haven have organized the Lock Haven Boot and Shoe Company, with capital of $50,000, one-half of which has been paid in. The new factory, which has just been completed, is a building 140 by 50 feet, three stories high, and machinery of the most approved pattern has already been purchased in Boston. The company propose to manufacture men's, boys', youths' and women's calf boots and shoes for the western trade. At the commencement they will employ fifty hands, and make five cases per day, intending, shortly, to increase their product to 250 cases per week.

An Englishman named Corbin, who had been employed as school teacher at Oakland, in Susquehanna county, attempted to take improper liberties with some of the pupils, whereupon the indignant citizens gave him his choice—feathers or flight. He fled.

A Union county 'Squire recently played a pretty sharp trick upon one of his clients. The 'Squire was engaged to go some distance to marry his friend to a country lass and having arrived before the groom, persuaded her to go back on her bargain. He, however, received his pay for services rendered, and being young (not more than sixty), married her himself in less than two weeks.

Michael Donnally, of Tuscarora township, Perry County, died, recently, aged eighty-six years. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and carried Commodore Perry's dispatch announcing his victory over the British.

A boy named Mutzebaugh, of Duncannon, went hunting, and on stopping to rest, set his gun on the ground, holding it by the muzzle. His dog jumped on him, striking the trigger with his paws, discharging the gun, the load passing through the boy's wrist, injuring him so severely that the hand had to be amputated.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Enthusiastic Meeting in the Interest of the Valley Railroad at Canton—Declaration in Favor of the Standard Gauge.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., February 7, 1872.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here to-day, in the interest of the Valley Railroad. Representatives were present from all the principal points along the line of the proposed route. John R. Buchtel, of Akron, was chosen chairman of the meeting, and speeches were made by Prof. Newberry, James Farmer, O. J. Hague and L. M. Coe, of Cleveland; Messrs. Buchtel and Miller, of Akron; Jas. A. Saxton, J. W. Underhill and S. Meyer, of Canton; Judge J. H. Tripp, of Carrollton, and others. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the manufacturing, agricultural and commercial interests of this section of Ohio demand the construction of a road from Cleveland by way of Akron, Canton and Bowerstown to Wheeling, and that this meeting is in favor of a standard gauge for such road.

Resolved, That the people along the different routes between Bowerstown and Canton be requested to ascertain the amount of stock they are willing to pledge, and the extent of right of way they will secure to the Valley Road, provided it is located along their respective routes, and report to the officers of the road before the track is located.

A disposition was shown by those present to commence work as soon as possible, and complete the road at an early day. A meeting to raise stock is being held this evening.

The Southern Security Company—What It Is and What It Proposes to Do.

A Philadelphia paper says: A company of capitalists has just been formed for the purpose of purchasing Southern railroads. It is called the Southern Security Company, and includes capitalists in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and England. The office of the company is said to be in Baltimore, but the directing parties are Philadelphians and Pennsylvanians. Thomas A. Scott heads the list in two capacities, first for himself and second as a trustee, but for whom it is not stated. It does not require a violent stretch of imagination to understand his trusteeship. He represents the Pennsylvania Railroad, which thus, through him and J. Donald Cameron, of the Northern Central Railroad, also on the list, exercises the control of the company and its operations. Other parties on the list are S. & W. Welsh and A. J. Drexel. A strong Baltimore house by the name of Walters appears to be the representative concern in that city. It is interested in the lines owned by the Pennsylvania Central. The operations of the Company encounter more opposition in Virginia and Georgia than in all the other States combined. This Company holds the same relation to the Pennsylvania Central at the South that the "Pennsylvania Company" does at the West. There are indications that the nine million bill will be revived at the present session of our State Legislature and probably go through.

Since writing the above we have ascertained the result of the meeting. The stockholders of both companies unanimously agreed to the articles of agreement upon which the roads are to be consolidated.

Concerning this new and powerful organization and its purposes the Washington *Chronicle* says: This is an associationo of capitalists, incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, with a capital of five millions of dollars, which may be increased from time to time. The ostensible object of the organization is to develope the transportation facilities of the South and Southwest, and to facilitate the movement of the cotton and tobacco crops. It also proposes to stimulate immigration. The actual capital of the company is but a small part of its financial resources. From the character of the men engaged in the enterprise, it can command credit to any amount that may be demanded. The Company has already leased the Memphis and Charleston, the Memphis and Little Rock, and the little Rock and Fort Smith Railroads. It has also engaged to complete the Fort Smith and Fort Gibson Road. These transactions involve pecuniary obligations to the extent of $50,000,000.

The objective point of these combinations is now apparent. The Southern Railway Security Company is but the right arm of the Pennsylvania Central, which, having gained the control of the existing line of transcontinental railway, is now preparing to absorb the Texas Pacific road yet to be constructed. The New York *Commercial Bulletin*, a day or two ago, reported that Col. Scott, the grand Coryphæus of Pennsylvania railroadism, was on the point of purchasing the interest of Marshall O. Roberts in the Southern transcontinental route for a net sum of $1,500,000 or $2,000,000. This financial movement, together with the leasing of the Southern connections with the Texas route, indicates, in the first place, that the latter will be in the hands of parties and interests of ample breadth and force to secure its early completion; secondly, it shows that the expectation of freedom from monopoly and of preserving the principle of competition by the multiplication of transcontinental lines, is destined to be disappointed. The great Northern Pacific Company is pushing its work of construction with energy and intelligence, backed by an enormous capital, which would seem to insure it from absorption by this Southern combination, but our expectations in this respect have been so often deceived that we hesitate to take any further stock in them.

The immediate effects of this new scheme will be the rapid development of the South and the reconstruction of its entire social system, of which the destruction of slavery was but the initial point. The Texas Pacific Railroad, the control of which is the objective point of the late railroad combinations above detailed, is endowed with imperial munificence by the United States and the State of Texas. These endowments, however, being in wild land and not available except on the completion of successive portions of the route, will require ready capital to develop their values. The moneyed interest represented in the above movement will supply the sinews of war, and not only construct the road itself, but also add enormous values to the now valueless wilderness. A broad belt of wild lands will be settled within a few years—lands of admirable productive capacity and the most genial climate. An industrial population will occupy this whole region, and a splendid commerce will pour its treasures through this new trans-continental avenue. In the presence of the new power thus called into being the old conservatism of the South must give way. The gloomy regrets and the soured spirit of the past will find ample consolation in the general prosperity.

DECATUR, Illinois, has a natural curiosity in the shape of a dog that never barked in his life, but instead of indulging in the vocal exercise common to the canine family, he each morning imitates the crowing of a rooster. His owner accounts for this strange peculiarity by stating that the dog was born and bred in the country, and from his earliest puphood was separated from all other curs, enjoying only the companionship of barnyard fowls. Hearing no other sounds so frequently as the crowing of the cocks, and doubtless never knowing that his species enjoyed the sole ownership of another and different sort of music, he began to imitate the matutinal exercises of his feathered companions, in which he at last acquired a proficiency which surprises and charms every one who has had the felicity of listening to his performances.

THE number of steamship lines between New York and Europe is still further to be increased by a line from Naples to that port, definitive arrangements having already been made for the organization of the company. This is independent of the contemplated Genoa line to the same city.

FRANKLIN county, Kentucky, has won a most unenviable notoriety for its Ku-Klux outrages. The State Legislature, however, last week struck a deadly blow at the lawless organization. It passed a bill prohibiting the sale of whisky in the county.

Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister at Washington, asks for a copy of every journal published in the United States on the 10th instant, to be sent to the international exhibition in London.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

February 7, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	*Rise. Feet.	Inch.	*Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills	0	—	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	0	0	0	0
Louisville, Ky	0	2	0	0
Memphis, Tenn	0	1	0	0
Nashville, Tenn	0	60	0	0
New Orleans, La	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa	—	—	—	—
Shreveport, La	0	2	0	0
St. Louis, Mo	—	—	—	—
St. Paul	—	—	—	—
Vicksburg, Miss	0	0	0	0

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — indicates river closed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., February 7, 1872.

River falling; froze hard last night, and will freeze again to-night; no change in the ice. K.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 7.—The river has risen four inches and is again full of ice in front of the city. Clear and cold; the mercury ranged from 33 to 36 to-day. A telegram received from an agent of the Underwriters at Columbus, to-day, says the Nick Longworth, Charles Bodman, and Great Republic are all right yet, and no danger apprehended except from a sudden rise. The Longworth is not leaking nor being unloaded. Two boats are working at the gorge.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 7.—Clear and cool. The river rose three inches. The John F. Tolle and Belle Lee arrived from New Orleans, and the Sioux City from White river. The latter and the Tolle lay up here. The James Howard left for New Orleans and the Thomas H. Allen for Arkansas river.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 7.—The H. S. Turner passed down at 2 P. M. The J. H. Groesbeck passed up at 11 last night, and the Champion at 7 this morning. Cool and clear. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 7.—No arrivals. The John Kilgour departed for Cincinnati. Cool and rainy.

COTTON MARKETS.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, February 7.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 20⅜a20½c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, February 7.—Cotton strong and demand active; holders firm; middlings 22¼a22½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, February 7.—Cotton strong; middlings 22¼a22½c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, February 7.—Cotton strong; middlings 22½c.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Remonstrance Against the Proposed Dam at McKee's Rocks.

Colonel Merrill requests the publication of the following petition against the construction of the dam at McKee's Rocks, in order that all parties may be duly informed as to the state of public feeling on the subject. The two petitions will be forwarded at once to the Chief of Engineers.

PITTSBURGH, November 29, 1871.

Col. W. E. Merrill, U. S. Engineers, in charge of Improvement of the Ohio River:

COLONEL: We the undersigned citizens of the county of Allegheny, engaged in the coal trade and in steamboating on the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, and in other pursuits, would most respectfully and earnestly remonstrate against the erection and construction of a dam at McKee's Rocks, as proposed in the memorial of certain manufacturers addressed to you, and bearing date October 17th, 1871.

The erection of such a dam at that point would be very injurious to the coal trade and commerce of the city of Pittsburgh, as well as to the trade and commerce of the Southwestern States. If such a dam were erected at that point, it would, as the subscribers know or believe, prevent at least two-thirds of the coal of this district from being shipped to the southwestern markets because our "coal boat rises" generally do not extend over two or three days, and it would be impossible to get more than one-third of our coal boats and barges through the proposed locks in that time, as it would detain ascending boats while the coal was being locked through.

It is a well known fact that all persons engaged in the coal trade with the southwestern market are now compelled to spend thousands of dollars per annum for landings below Lock No. 1 of the Monongahela Navigation Company, to prevent delay in locking through the dam, and to take advantage of a sudden coal boat rise, and get our coal to market. This would not be necessary, as there are abundance of landings above these dams, but we have found from years of experience that it is impossible to lock more than one-third the coal through. You are also well aware that below McKee's Rocks, the site of the proposed dam, no landings can be obtained during low water for coal boats and barges, owing to the shallow and rocky condition of the shores of the Ohio river.

As you suggest, this is a matter of great public importance, not only to the citizens of this county, but to the industry and commerce of the southwestern States, and we gratefully return our thanks for this opportunity to remonstrate against the proposed dam.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,

Thomas Fawcett & Son, Whale Coal Co., Whigham, Bailey & Co., J. Sharp McDonald, John H. Douds, C. B. Lander, D. A. & J. S. McDonald, Iron City Coal Co., John O. Phillips, John Dippold & Sons, H. D. Wilkins, Miller, Nickel & Co., John Penney, James Lynn & Son, John O'Neil, M. F. Cassaday, M. Bailey, J. W. Orth; J. Willard Grabbs, George Lyle, Jr., James Watson, James Gilmore, John Gilmore & Sons, R. F. Winlack, William H. Brown, Peter Brown, Samuel S. Brown, Jas. F. Fawcett, C. Zug, William H. Smith, Robbins & Jenkins, Thos. Jones & Co., Wm. Cowen, N. J. Bigley, R. V. Allaback, M. McCormick, John Gordon, John Stafford, James Bown, Jacob H. Walter, Wilson McCandless, Jr., Foster & Clark, Robert Houlden, Geo. W. Passmore, Thos. Penny, Lewis Haney, James P. Barr, J. C. Anderson, Robert Long, J. W. Davitt, J. L. Marshall, M. Hunnings, Allen Kramer, Carroll & Snyder, J. F. Denniston, James H. Hopkins, McGowan & Connell, John B. Cochran, Samuel Cable, William McMasters, A. D. Reno, Jr., Jos. A. Stone, Oliver Culp.

FROM WHITESBTRG, PA.

Dedication of a New M. E. Church.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WHITESBURG, PA., February 3, 1872.

As many of your readers may not be fully informed in the geography of Pennsylvania, they and you will pardon me for stating that the ancient village of Whitesburg is located on the Mud Pike that connects Kittanning and Indiana, ten miles from the former and eighteen miles from the latter. It is in Armstrong county, and within two or three miles of the line which separates it from Indiana county. Unlike the town so long celebrated in song, which "could not be seen for houses," the houses here are neither many nor large, and do not prevent the village from being seen from any point of the compass; neither do they in turn prevent a view of the quiet and charming landscape of hills and valleys, woodland cultivated fields which stretch away on every side of Whitesburg, as from a common center.

Saturday, January 28, was a marked day in our history. A new Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated, according to the forms of that denomination, "to the worship and service of Almighty God." The dedicatory sermon was preached by Dr. I. C. Pershing, President of the Pittsburgh Female College. A small debt remained when the building was completed. It was more than provided for in cash and available subscriptions. The house is a substantial frame, thirty by forty feet, neat in appearance and plainly finished.

I almost forgot to state that in the evening an excellent sermon was preached by Rev. S. M. Hickman, pastor of the Butler street Methodist Episcopal church, in your city. Mr. Hickman preached an excellent discourse, and rendered good service during the collection. The services throughout were greatly enjoyed by our people, and we doubt not the church will be a centre of hallowed influences to our whole community. Great credit is due the pastor, Rev. J. R. Slease, Dr. Park, the Messrs. Moore and others, for the successful completion of the enterprise. C.

MORE honors to Franklin. The Philadelphians are constructing a stained glass window to perpetuate his memory. The window is to be placed in the college at Philadelphia of which Franklin was the founder. The cost is defrayed by the alumni of the college. The window will be divided into three compartments, in which it is proposed to put the portrait of Franklin, the coat of arms of William Penn, who granted the first charter to the college in 1775, and of the State of Pennsylvania, which granted the present charter in 1791. The lower portion of the window is divided by mullions into five panels. On the center panel will be inscribed: *"Eripuit cœlo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis,"* and underneath a civic crown. On the panels on one side of the center will be placed pictures of the Old Academy in Fourth street, of the printing press used by Dr. Franklin in London, and of the first discovery of electricity. On the other side, a picture of the present University, of the latest improvements in the printing press, and of the newest telegraphic machine.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage February 7, 1872.

	Due.
Johnson, O. F., New Castle, Pa	3
Lloyd, Thomas W., Washington, D. C	3
McBride, Thomas, New Castle, Pa	3
Wheeler, Esther, Baltimore, Md	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

WEDNESDAY, February 7, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Hight of ba'r	Change 24 hrs.	Thermometer.	Change 24 hrs.	Direction of wind	Velocity	Pressure	Force, approx.	Weather
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.47	09	12	5	S E.	6	.18	C	1
Cairo	30.37	02	32	13	N. E.	4	.08	B	2
Chicago, Ill.	30.39	08	16	8	S.	13	.84	C	1
Cincinnati, O.	30.46	06	29	5	N.	2	.02	B	1
Cleveland, O.	30.43	13	14	4	N. E.	3	.04	B	1
Davenport, Iowa.	30.36	09	22	11	S.	2	.02	B	1
Detroit, Mich.	30.44	10	16	1	S E.	1	.01	B	1
Louisville, Ky.	30.35	06	29	5	N. E.	....	....	C	1
Memphis, Tenn.	30.33	02	35	10	N. E.	2	.02	B	3
Nashville, Tenn.	30.32	04	33	11	....	....	....	A	3
New Orleans, La.	29.99	12	46	8	N.	13	.84	C	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.51	15	20	3	....	....	....	A	1
Shreveport, La.	30.24	01	39	4	N. E.	1	.01	B	2
St. Louis, Mo.	30.32	08	32	16	....	....	....	A	1
St. Paul, Minn.	30.11	..	23	28	....	....	....	A	1
Vicksburg	30.25	02	43	7	....	....	....	A	2

The minus sign (—) before the figures in thermometer column indicates below zero.

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, calm; B, gentle; C, fresh or brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

FORCIBLE ENTRY.

How Mansfield Officers Make a Levy—A New Way of Collecting Debts.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon two women, one of them with a baby in her arms, called upon Mayor Blackmore and told a story which, if true, reflects seriously upon a couple of officers. One of the women, Catherine McDermott, stated that herself and Mrs. Crane, who accompanied her, resided near Walker's Mills, on the Pan Handle Railroad. Some days since their husbands started off to seek employment. During their absence Mathew Doran & Co., butchers, presented each of the women with bills of thirty-two dollars and twenty-six dollars, respectively, "for meat sold and delivered." The women could not settle the accounts, owing to the absence of their husbands, and begged for time. Subsequently the women, who are sisters, were compelled from want of means to lock up their houses and go and reside with a brother living in the neighborhood. This happened several days ago. Yesterday Mrs. McDermott had occasion to visit her late residence, and on entering was surprised to find that some one had been in the house. An examination revealed the fact that the house had been entered through one of the windows, the marks of an ax blade being plainly visible on the sill and frame of the window, which had been forcibly opened. On a table in one of the rooms lay a document issued by 'Squire Hill, of Mansfield, directing Miller Clark, a constable, to make a levy on the goods and chattels in the house for the purpose of satisfying the butchers' claim.

Taking the story told by Mrs. McDermott for truth, Mr. Paterson, Mayor's clerk, drew up an information against Clark and a man named Charles M. Grogan, who is accused of aiding and abetting in the proceeding, charging them with forcible entry. Mrs. McDermott swore to the facts set forth as true, to the best of her knowledge and belief, and warrants were issued for the arrest of the defendants named. Mrs. Crane will likely make an information also against Clark and Grogan, to-day, charging them with a similar offense on her premises.

EDUCATIONAL.

Teachers' Institute at Elizabeth.

An institute composed of the teachers and directors of Jefferson, Elizabeth, Lincoln, Forward and Versailles townships, and Elizabeth and West Elizabeth boroughs, was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church of the latter place on Friday and Saturday, second and third instants.

Mr. Douthett was called to the chair, and the Rev. Wm. Hanna opened the exercises with prayer. The audience was not large at the opening of the Institute, but continued to increase in the afternoon and evening until the church was insufficient to accommodate the large number present. The deliberations were participated in not only by the teachers and directors, but by many outsiders, among whom was quite a respectable delegation from this city, as also a pretty fair represntation of ministers and physicians, all of whom took an active part in the proceedings. In the forenoon of Friday, the Rev. Mr. Hanna entertained the audience in his instructive style on the subject of general education. His remarks were handsomely put, and opened the door to a lively and spirited discussion on education, in which Dr. Shaffer, Mr. McBryar, principal of Elizabeth public school; Captain Peoples, of Elizabeth; Mr. Shaner, of the Coulterville public school, and others engaged. During the sessions of the Institute essays were read by the Misses Davis, McMillen, Wright, Reed and Means. The essays were well written and handsomely read. The afternoon session of Friday was consumed mostly in a running discussion upon various topics touching upon the school system and the progress of the schools in the different townships represented. The reports of the directors and people (not the teachers) from the surrounding country went far to show that their schools were in a highly prosperous condition.

Mr. Douthett closed the afternoon session with one of the most practical and instructive addresses on the subject of general school education to which we have ever listened. Some men become careless and negligent in office, but Mr. Douthett appears to grow more active and attentive in school matters as he grows older.

The evening session was one of the most interesting and instructive we have ever witnessed in any Institute. It opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cramer, followed by a lecture on "Shoddy."

The Rev. Mr. Norcross spoke at some length on the common school system, and its practical operations in different parts of the State. His remarks were well received.

Mrs. Douthett read a very fine lecture on education, which was listened to with profound interest throughout its delivery. The Rev. Mr. Pollock followed with a solid and argumentative extempore address in favor of compulsory education, arguing that as the youth belonged to the Commonwealth, it was not only the right but the duty of the State to pass and *enforce* a law making education compulsory. During the evening and next day Miss Rose McClery, from Allegheny City, enlivened the exercises no little by the reading of "Shamus O'Brien" and a number of other pieces, and we but confer a deserved compliment when we say her recitations were the richest and spiciest treats of the occasion.

Saturday's forenoon session was mostly consumed in miscellaneous discussion. Mrs. Douthett read a short but very instructive lecture on Grammar, in which she evinced a thorough knowledge of her subject.

Professor Wills, of Sewickley, dilated at some length on the "origin of language;" he made some very clever hits and exhibited considerable research.

Among the resolutions passed by the Institute was one favoring district institutes, and allowing teachers, for attending them, a compensation corresponding with their salaries; another, making the minimum school term eight months, and asking for a State appropriation of one million dollars for school purposes. This resolution was discussed at some length by the Revs. Messrs. Cramer, Hanna and Pollock, and Drs. Shaffer and Foster, the latter making some pertinent remarks regarding the lack of physical culture in many of the common schools, which he considered was sadly neglected.

The last resolution denounces the proposed change in the school law, whereby, County Superintendents, instead of being elected, as they now are, shall be appointtd by the State Superintendent.

Resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Elizabeth, to the quartette club and to have the minutes published in the Elizabeth *Advertiser*, McKeesport *Paragon* and the Pittsburgh papers, concluded the proceedings of the Institute.

Great credit is due to Mr. McBryar, principal of the Elizabeth public school, and to his estimable wife, not only for the zeal manifested by them in the Institute, but for the cordial hospitality which they dispensed to those from a distance. SECRETARY.

THE CASE OF THE REV. RINE.

Disclosures as to His Guilt—He is be Tried by a Jury.

In the Chicago Criminal Court, on Tuesday, the case of the Rev. D. I. K. Rine, formerly of this city, was called for a hearing. The Judge inquired whether the defense had any motion to make, whereupon counsel stated that, after the damaging disclosures of Miss Brown, they had concluded to let the prosecution proceed, and have the case tried before a jury. The woman Brown was in court for the purpose of making any explanation that might be needed, but she was not called for.

It had been arranged among counsel that Rine should be discharged, it being alleged that he was a Methodist minister of good standing in Pittsburgh; that he had found the bonds belonging to Mr. McCormick, and that the charge of larceny had been "set up" on him. The State's Attorney had been requested by the prosecutor to cease the proceedings and dismiss the accused, and it was believed that this course would have been followed on Tuesday morning, had it not been for the damaging disclosures made by Miss Brown. Her statement is that one night, about six weeks ago, Rine called at her house and asked for her. He asked for a private room, but was shown into the parlor. He in an undertone said he was a lawyer, had been to Missouri collecting papers, and then disclosed to her the contents of a book. He had notes which he said he wanted to get discounted or sold. She saw McCormick's name on the notes, and knew there was something wrong. He refused to tell where or how he got the papers. After counting up what the papers would bring, and believing that he had Miss Brown in his confidence, he left. The next day he returned, bringing with him a boy, Charley Price, a "roper in" for faro. He spoke of him to Miss Brown as "an accomplice," and asked how he would do. Miss Brown, still pretending earnestness, said Price was just the person to help sell the notes. Rine then related to her how he got the bonds. He said he was in the same sleeping car with the man Seavers, and that when the latter once went to the wash room of the car, he (Rine) took the things and threw them up over head, above the man's couch, and left them there until Seavers left the car, so that, if they were missed right away, they would not be found in his possession. He then took the book and papers and hurried immediately to the Brown house, being afraid, he said, to go to the hotel, where he might be traced. He encouraged Miss Brown with the statement that they had a nice thing of it, if they could only get the notes discounted.

Miss Brown said nothing about the gambling house part of the affair, and as for Price, she said that he had never been to her house before in his life, and she only knew him through Rine, and she did not believe Rine was "taken in" by the boy, for he had told her on the previous day that he would find some one to assist them.

Since Rine has been bailed out Miss Brown says she has had calls from him and his attorney, who have begged her not to disclose her knowledge of the affair; and a man from Pennsylvania, who said Rine was a well-to-do minister, very well connected, had also been to see her, and asked her not to tell tales. She told them she could not lie for them.

As Rine's is one of "the bail cases," which are not taken up until after all others are tried, it will probable be some time before it is disposed of.

A SENSATION STORY.

An Irate Pittsburgher Pummels a Strolling Player and Recovers a Lost Daughter.

The Elizabeth, N. J., *Daily Journal* prints the story appended. As the theatrical company named never to our knowledge appeared here, we don't take a great deal of stock in the narrative: "On Saturday night, as the few who attended the Opera House are aware, the itinerant Zoe Troupe played 'The French Spy.' Among the actors is a gentleman who went on the boards under the assumed name of J. W. Forrester, but whose real name was J. A. C. Pollock. While this Pollock was charming the audience another drama, in which Mr. Pollock was principal actor, was being played outside. The circumstances are as follows: A short time ago Mr. Pollock with the Zoe company played at Pittsburgh. While there the actor and his acting captivated the heart of a Miss R——, daughter of Mr. A—— R——, of that city. The result was that Miss R—— left her paternal home and took up with Pollock, who married her under the assumed name of Forrester. As soon as the father of the girl found out the state of affairs, he set out to find his erring daughter and bring her back to his home. For some time he followed the troupe, but did not overtake them till they arrived in this city, on Saturday last. Of course a row immediately ensued. The old gentleman was determined to take his daughter home, and the daughter was willing to be taken home, but Pollock insisted that his wife should go with him. Matters went on for an hour or two, when from words it came to blows, the indignant father dealing Pollock such a blow in the face as sent him reeling. Justice Fairbank was then resorted to, and a warrant issued for R.'s arrest. This was effected at about six o'clock by Sergt. Miller, and, as the other parties were interested, they were also taken in charge. Being in the hands of the officers of the law somewhat cooled the excitement of all there, and they were constrained to talk the matter over calmly. The result was that the father triumphed, and returned to Pittsburgh that same night with his daughter. The girl thus taken from her home is only seventeen years old."

YESTERDAY afternoon Mary Murphy, a veteran resident of Virgin alley, made an information before Alderman Shore charging Mary Holland with disorderly conduct. The trouble occurred about sweeping snow on each others pavements. After a hearing the Alderman being unable to come to any conclusion from the fact that nearly all the witnesses contradicted each other, divided the costs and dismissed the case.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

The attendance at this house last evening was somewhat larger than on the occasion of the debut of Mrs. Bernard and Mr. Drayton, yet was not at all commensurate with the merits of the artists. The fact that Mrs. Bernard, the Queen of English Opera in America, sings one or two ballads nightly, should be enough to fill the theater, but when supported by such an artist as Henri Drayton, that standing room should be left is to be wondered at.

"Extremes," an old comedy and a good one, which carries the old theater-goers away back to the time when the lamented Peter Richings first introduced it at the Old Drury, was the attraction last evening. It passed off in a very satisfactory manner, and its performance drew forth much laughter and applause.

This evening "Rob Roy," one of the best old Scottish dramas, will be given, with Mrs. Bernard as *Helen McGregor*, and Mr. Drayton as *Rob*. Mr. Pierre Bernard will also appear and lend the aid of his voice in the rendering of the favorite Scotch airs with which the piece abounds.

On Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, and Mr. and Mrs. Drayton will give the second act of the opera of "Il Trovatore,—an announcement which should bring out our music-loving community in strong force.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Not a vacant seat at this establishment last night. This is not surprising, for no play now before the public contains more genuine humor than Mr. Sothern has managed to inject into the three acts comprising "Our American Cousin." In asserting this it must also be admitted that, in the opinion of many old patrons of the drama, the original play was a much better one than that now being performed. Mr. Sothern, it is presumed, became tired of repeating the same bits of humor for about 3,000 nights—and who would not?—and consequently the many changes noticeable by those who remember his first visit to our city. Or, is it that what made Americans laugh, five or six years ago, did not produce the same effect on a London audience; and is this the result of three years catering to the British metropolis? Full of hearty laughter as the present "American Cousin" is, and sure as it is to attract immense audiences, there appears no reason why all the good points in the old piece should not be retained in the new.

Mr. Sothern as *Dundreary* again to-night.

Varieties Theater.

The new bill at the Varieties to-night will introduce Charley Howard, Fatty Stewart, and the other members of Manager Aims's excellent company in fresh and laughable acts, and the Romellies in strange and difficult gymnastic feats.

Masonic Hall.

The patronage bestowed on Professor Martin, the accomplished wizard, was appreciably greater than on Tuesday evening. The new programme was a highly pleasing and enjoyable one, and the distribution of presents brought surprise and gratification to many holders of lucky numbers. The Professor gives his third entertainment to-night, when another collection of fine presents will be given away.

Journey by Pictures.

Bible students, old and young, should not fail to go to Christ Church, corner Penn avenue and Eighth street, to-night, when an exhibition of pictures, illustrative of scenes in the Scriptures, will be given with the oxy-hydro-calcium stereopticon.

Santo Domingo.

Frederick Douglass, who accompanied the Commission appointed by President Grant to visit Santo Domingo and inquire into the condition of the island and people, will lecture at Library Hall next Monday evening, on what he saw and heard there. The topic is one in which all are interested, and the distinguished colored orator will have a crowded house.

THE GRAND ARMY FAIR.

City Hall the Center of Attraction—Brief Account of What is There.

The Grand Army Fair, which was opened yesterday in City Hall, should meet with every encouragement from a generous public. The ladies and gentlemen on the Executive Committee of Hays Post No. 3 have fitted the hall up very prettily and perfected arrangements for the entertainment and amusement of visitors, which should find a hearty response from the people.

On entering the hall the first object that attracts the visitor's attention is the very handsome Floral Booth, which occupies the center of the room. Here are displayed beautiful flowers, birds and fish in aquariums. The booth is presided over by Misses Hays, Dickson and Barclay, who will be pleased to meet their friends. The stage has been transformed into a very romantic Gypsy encampment, with "real" Gypsies personated by a number of young ladies and gentlemen who succeed admirably in their roles. The tripod, the tent, the camp fire and the "clothes on the line," with some big trees judiciously "planted" here and there, conspire to make the Gypsy camp one of the features. Miss Carrie Pier, Miss Rachel Ward, Miss Hancock and others keep matters very lively about the scene.

To the left of the stage Miss Lou. Wilson has a confectionery and ice cream booth which will no doubt be well patronized during the continuance of the fair. Charity Booth is presided over by Miss Armstrong, Miss E. Huston and Miss Mowry. The tables are covered with fancy articles, perfumery, wax work, &c., &c. Near this booth an elegant sword, sash and belt are displayed, and to be voted for. Miss Ella Paisely has the sword in charge and will be happy to receive votes.

Miss Hughes and Mrs. Gallisaith have a booth very tastefully fitted up and devoted to the sale of a variety of useful and pretty articles.

A handsome dressing gown, donated by Mrs. Judge Stowe, is to be voted for. The gown occupies a conspicuous position about the center of the Market street side of the room. Near it is a magnificent set of silver, valued at $300, which will be disposed of by "chances" by Mrs. J. Flemming. A splendid fowling piece, in a neat walnut box, is to go to the most popular sportsman.

Mrs. Gen. Sweitzer and Mrs. Judge Stowe, the Vice Presidents of the Fair, have each very attractive booths where are displayed many pretty pieces of needlework, children's clothing, napkins, lamp mats, &c., &c. Miss Annie Huston presides over a mammoth Fairbank's platform scale where you can be weighed on the shortest notice.

Nor has the inner man been forgotten. Mrs. Paisley, Mrs. Haney and Mrs. West have charge of the culinary department, which is a sufficient guarantee that it will be satisfatorily attended to. Dinner daily from 12 M. to 3 P. M. There are carts, wagons, harness and the thousand and one things ever found at fairs which are to go to the "most popular," &c. Remember that the proceeds are to be donated to the relief of the soldiers' widows and orphans and do not fail to take your family along (if you have, none take some other man's family,) and aid this excellent cause with your presence and purse. The admission is only ten cents.

Attempted Burglary.

That there are a few burglars left in our city yet is evident from the fact that at an early hour yesterday morning an attempt was made to enter the dry goods store of Philip Graff, on Market street, near Third avenue. Some scoundrels approached a door in the rear of the store opening to an alley off Third avenue. They had bored no less than thirty-one auger holes in a panel of the door, when the were noticed by a woman in a neighboring house, who heard them and gave the alarm. They managed to escape. During their operations the woman saw one of the scoundrels hand the other a pistol, with the remark, "Take this and shoot the first person that interferes." The police have the matter in charge.

A Good Move.

Chief of Police Irwin yesterday made an information against a woman named Annie Purcell *alias* Kerns, charging her with maintaining a disorderly house. This is one of the houses where it is supposed the child referred to yesterday had been harbored. The resort "exists" on the corner of Pasture alley and Logan street, and has long been counted a nuisance in the neighborhood. The accused was arrested and committed for a hearing to-day.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

VISIT the G. A. R. Fair at City Hall.

VISIT the G. A. R. Fair at City Hall. It will pay.

AMONG the Grand Jury men drawn yesterday in the Commissioners office was a colored citizen of the Seventeenth ward.

"ROB ROY MCGREGGOR" will be sung at the Fifth Avenue Opera House to-night by Caroline Richings, Pierre Bernard and Henri Drayton.

NED O'BALDWIN has accepted Mace's challenge and forwarded a depost of five hundred dollars to New York. The match is for $2,500 a side.

THE Street Commissioner would oblige the public by taking a look at Eleventh street and establishing a dividing line between the street and the pavements.

ALDERMAN BUTLER held an inquest yesterday over the remains of a child of T. McGuire, who resides at the corner of Liberty and Ferry streets. A verdict of death from natural causes was rendered.

A TRAVELLING corn doctor claiming the name of George McVey, was arrested last night on a charge of drunkenness. There were enough bottles found on his person to start a small drug store. Hearing this morning.

MR. E. W. MCKENNA, an old Pittsburgher, and once a telegraph operator in the Western Union office, has just been appointed Superintendent of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad. His many friends in this city will be pleased to hear of his promotion.

THERE was a hearing yesterday in the case of James White against John Hanlon, charged before Alderman Strain with misdemeanor under the livery stable act. The defendant paid the damage did a buggy he hired from the prosecutor and the information was withdrawn.

BENJAMIN CASE yesterday preferred a charge of selling liquor to minors against John McCumbridge before Alderman Taylor. McCumbridge entered a cross suit against Case, charging him with assault and battery. In default of bail he was committed for trial.

CROWDS flocked to hear Nilsson at $2 50 per ticket, yet Caroline Richings Bernard, a native American artist standing at the head of her profession, and assisted by such an actor and vocalist as Henri Drayton, plays to slim audiences. Well—there is no accouting for such exhibitions of the public taste.

GOTLIEB GEORGE, charged with "shoving" counterfeit money, was brought to the city yesterday, from Wilkesbarre, and lodged in jail for trial. He had been arrested eight months ago, but was released on bail. His surety finally surrendered him, and he was rearrested and committed as stated.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Samuel W. Goule vs. Eli Wilson, in bankruptcy; the petition was dismissed.

T. J. Fisher & Co. vs. Michael Biglin, in bankruptcy; was continued.

Sheriff & Loughrey vs. John D. Johnson, in bankruptcy; was continued.

Marion W. Dallas vs. Duncan Keith, in bankruptcy; affidavits filed and case continued.

The civil cases having been disposed of, the Court adjourned jury trials until Monday next, when, it is hoped, District Attorney Swoope will be able to attend.

BILLS FOUND.

The United States Grand Jury have found the following true bills against the parties named: George W. Bowers, having in his possession a U. S. mail key; George W. Bowers and Thomas Riley, stealing letters from the mails; same, robbing Postoffice at Tyrone and stealing money; John White, personating a revenue officer; John Kennedy, not paying tax as retail liquor dealer; Joseph Davis, selling unstamped cigars, and manufacturing cigars without paying special tax; Thomas Rowan, personating a revenue officer; Martin Moran, not paying special tax as a retail liquor dealer.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Metcalf vs. Barnett, the jury found for the plaintiff $86 80.

J. P. Smith vs. Thomas Woods. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for defendant.

Watt & Wilson vs. Mulholland & Black. Action on a book account. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

152. Beisel vs. Beisel.
119. Pease et al vs. Wray et al.
120. Same vs. same.
2. O'Hara School District vs. Mackrell.
3. Carrier & Baum vs. Barr et al.
5. Hiltz vs. McCombs.
8. Kohldoler vs. Hershhauser.
9. Kraus vs. Warner.
11. Finn vs. C. and P. R. R. Co.
12. Glosser vs. Bennett.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Park vs. Logan, verdict for plaintiff $184 64.

Samuel Duff vs. David Gilmore & Bros. Action on a judgment note, brought to determine how much, if any, is due to plaintiff by defendants. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

66. Jos. Haven vs. Jas. W. Reynolds, et ux.
70. John McConana vs. David McConana, et al.
29. Allegheny National Bank vs. J. Dalzell, garnishee.
116. Leopold Loeb vs. E. Fiatkowski & Co.
117. Leopold Loeb vs. Wm. F. Kaiser.
118. Adam Loeb vs. E. Fiatkowski & Co.
119. Adam Loeb vs. Wm. F. Kaiser.
126. Chas. Gibbs vs. James O'Hara.

IT is estimated that the land required for the new water works will cost over $400,000, as follows: B. W. Morgan, two acres, $20,000; Casper Negley, forty-five acres, $135,000; James McCully, fifty acres, $150,000; W. A. and Mrs. C. Herron, fourteen acres, $100,000. The propositions of Messrs. Morgan and Negley have been accepted. The other parties named decline to make a proposition, and the prices will have to be assessed by viewers. The prices annexed to the McCully and Herron tracts are only guessed at. The average cost per acre, at this estimate, would be $3,648. The Water Commission think they will require the whole amount of ground asked for—one hundred and eleven acres.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

C. HOCH, chief doorkeeper in the House of Representatives, is confined to his home on Rebecca street, Fifth ward, with varioloid.

SOME of the new one-horse cars for the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway have arrived, and will soon be placed on the road.

THE Mayor has appointed the following named gentlemen as delegates to the Convention to be held in Cincinnati on the 20th inst., to consider the Ohio River Improvement: Messrs. Jos. Walton, J. E. B. Dalzell, John Chalfant, George Black and Hugh McNeill.

THE Pleasant Valley Railway Company have followed in the footsteps of the Manchester line, and now sell five tickets for twenty-five cents. In order to guard against dishonesty by the conductor, the Company requests passengers to notice that the conductor punches a hole in his memorandum slip for every fare he collects.

AN exhibition was given in the Hall of the First ward School House, yesterday afternoon, by a number of scholars attending the mute school in Pittsburgh. There were fourteen mutes present, all of whom were residents of this city except two. There was a large attendance, and all present expressed themselves surprised at the great proficiency attained by the mutes. The several exercises were exceedingly interesting, and the mutes showed that they had received careful training. The Rev. Mr. Brown was present, and gave a brief history of the school, and also spoke at some length of the difficulties experienced in teaching mutes. He closed by saying that the school was in a flourishing condition, and that the scholars were all interested in their studies and were making rapid progress.

Severe Accident.

A son of James Albright, aged ten years, residing on Beaver avenue, Fifth ward, met with a severe accident yesterday. At the time of the accident, his sister was engaged in cutting some paper with a pair of scissors, when he asked her to give them to him. She refused, and a quarrel ensued, when the lad struck at her. Unfortunately, she held the pointed end of the scissors toward him, which ran through the palm of his hand, inflicting a severe wound. A physician was summoned, who attended his injuries.

Fire Yesterday Morning.

At an early hour yesterday morning, as officer Cowell was patroling his beat, he discovered a bright light in the first story of a large frame tenement house, formerly occupied as a hotel, and known as the "Allegheny House," located on the corner of Jackson street and Irwin avenue. He broke in the door, when he found that a lot of rags, which had been placed around the pipe leading into the flue, had caught fire, and the flames had already communicated to the mantelpiece. The officer promptly extinguished the fire with a few buckets of water. During the progress of the flames, the greatest excitement prevailed among the tenants. The house is occupied by eight or nine families, and as a child had died the previous day, they were all with a number of others sitting up, in a room in the second story. The officer had no sooner given the alarm than the parties rushed down stairs, and the wildest confusion prevailed for a time, but fortunately no one was injured.

SOUTH SIDE.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

ELIZABETH STOCKEN appeared before Justice Conrad yesterday, and lodged information against her husband, Oswald Stocken, for refusing to support her. Warrant issued.

THE new hall of the J. W. Patterson Post, 151, G. A. R., corner Fourteenth and Carson streets, Birmingham, was dedicated last evening with appropriate exercises.

A CHARGE of false pretenses was preferred yesterday before Justice Conrad against John Frederick, Peter Nennsen, prosecutor. Nennsen alleged that the accused erected a house for him, and when the building was completed, he paid him in full, the accused having stated that he had settled all the bills against the house. Soon after a bill was rendered by Mr. Mundorf, thus showing that all the bills had not been settled, hence the charge.

Accidents.

A son of Mr. Brown, living on Larkin's alley, East Birmingham, aged four years, while playing with his sister on yesterday, fell on the floor dislocating his arm at the elbow. Dr. Miller attended him.

Mrs. Snyder, a lady residing on Eighteenth street, East Birmingham, while walking along the pavement in front of her house slipped and fell, dislocating her wrist.

A son of Mr. Ayers, of Ormsby, while running along the street slipped on the ice and fell against the edge of a plank, fracturing his collar bone. His injuries were attended by Dr. Duff.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. Tths

Valuable Property at Auction,

Nos. 29 and 30 Diamond, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The property Nos. 29 and 30 Diamond is an elegant three story building, first story iron front, having a front of 21 feet 3 inches on the Diamond and extending back 120 feet along Diamond street to Decatur street. C. H. Love, Real Estate Broker, 58 Fourth avenue.

The Greatest Novel of the Year.

"Wilfrid Cumbermede," an autobiography, by George Macdonald, author of "Alec Forbes," "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood," "Robert Falconer," &c., has just been received by Messrs. Gildenfenney & Hess, booksellers and stationers, 45 Fifth avenue.

Mohammed Ali and His House,

an historical romance, by L. Muhlbach, is now out and for sale by Messrs. Gildenfenny & Hess, 45 Fifth avenue.

The Best

China, glass and queensware is to be had at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

The Tripartite Bridge,

when completed, will greatly enhance the value of the property, No. 99 Penn street, and Nos. 29 and 30 Diamond. To be sold at auction on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M. C. H. Love, real estate broker, No. 58 Fourth avenue.

The China Store

Of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street, is the place to buy china, glass and queensware cheap.

Harmless as Summer Dew,

Yet in the highest degree disinfectant and preservative, ZOZODONT keeps the teeth always healthy and spotless, and the gums ruddy and free from canker. MTh

Cheap Goods

At the China Store of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use

"Brown's Bronchial Troches," having *proved* their efficiency by a test of many years. TThs

R. E. Breed & Co.

Are selling the best china, glass and queensware in the city. China Store, 100 Wood street.

Catarrh.

[The following we extract from a little book on Chronic Diseases, by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y. Our readers can receive this interesting and useful little book, post paid, by enclosing one postage stamp to the Doctor.]

SYMPTOMS.

In the early stages of the disease the patient may be annoyed with "only a slight dropping in the throat," as many express it, the amount of discharge from the air passages of the head at this stage of the disease being only slightly in excess of health. In some cases the discharge is thick, ropy and tough, requiring frequent and strong effort in the way of hawking, blowing and spiting to remove it from the throat, where it frequently lodges. In other cases, or in other stages of the same case, the discharge is thin, watery, acrid, irritating and profuse. The nose may be stopped up from the swollen and thickened condition of the lining mucous membrane, so as to necessitate respiration through the mouth, giving to the voice a disagreeable nasal twang. The disease sometimes assumes a dry form, there being very little or no discharge. In some cases the patient suffers from headache a great portion of the time, or may experience a dull, heavy, disagreeable fullness or pressure in the head, with confusion of his ideas, which renders him quite unfit for business, especially such as requires deep thought and mental labor. Memory may be more or less affected, and the disposition of those who are otherwise amiable is often rendered irritable, or morose and despondent. The mental faculties suffer to such extent in some cases as to result in insanity. The sense of smell is in many cases impaired, and sometimes entirely lost, and the senses of taste and hearing may be more or less affected.

The secretion which is thrown out in the more advanced stages of chronic catarrh becomes so acrid, unhealthy and poisonous, that it produces severe irritation and inflammation, which are followed by excoriation and ulceration of the delicate lining membrane of the air passages in the head. As the ulceration eats its way up among the small bones the discharge generally becomes profuse and often excessively fetid, requires the frequent use of the handkerchief, and renders the poor sufferer disagreeable both to himself and those with whom he associates. Thick, tough, brownish incrustations or hardened lumps, are many times formed in the head by the evaporation of the watery portion of the discharge. These lumps are sometimes so large and tough that it is with great difficulty that they can be removed. They are usually discharged every day or two, but only to be succeeded by another crop. It is painfully unpleasant to witness the ravages of this terrible disease, and observe the extent to which it sometimes progresses. Holes are eaten through the roof of the mouth, and great cavities excavated into the solid bones of the face, and in such cases only the best and most thorough treatment, both local and constitutional, will check the progress and fatal termination of the disease.

Only a few of the large number of symptoms which I have described as common to the different stages of Catarrh will be likely to be manifested at one time in a single case. Although they are all *common* to the disease, in some of its stages, yet thousands of cases annually terminate in consumption or insanity, and end in the grave, without ever having manifested one-half of the symptoms above enumerated.

As the disease progresses, or frequently in its earlier stages, the throat is apt to become affected. It becomes dry, sore or raw, or studded with very small ulcers, which, as seen through the mouth, look like small pimples or "canker sores," for which they are often mistaken. The voice may be more or less affected, especially on exposure to cold or over exertion, and a hacking cough is not unfrequent. Creeping along the continuous lining mucous membrane of the air passages, the disease gradually extends to the *larynx*, and by the same process of extension the bronchial tubes, and lastly the substance of the lungs, in their turn, are diseased, and Bronchitis and Consumption firmly established. Tightness in the chest, with difficulty of breathing, soreness, darting, sharp or dull, heavy pain, or a prickly distressing sensation, accompanied with more or less cough and expectoration, are evidence that the bronchial tubes have become affected, and should admonish the sufferer *that he is now standing upon the stepping-stone to Consumption*, over which thousands annually tread in their slow, yet sure, journey to the grave.

TREATMENT OF CATARRH.

If you would remove an evil *strike at its root*. This is the "common sense," or rational way to treat catarrh. As the predisposing or real cause of catarrh is, in the majority of cases, some weakness, impurity or otherwise faulty condition of the system, which invites the disease, and needs only the irritation produced in the nasal passages by an attack of cold to kindle the flame and establish the loathsome malady, in attempting to cure it our chief aim must be directed to the removal of that cause. The more I see of this odious disease, the more do I recognize the importance and necessity of combining, with the use of a local soothing and healing application, a thorough internal use of blood-cleansing and strengthening medicine, if we would successfully treat the disease.

As a local application for healing the diseased condition in the head.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

is beyond all comparison the best preparation ever discovered. It is mild and pleasant to use, producing no smarting or pain, and contains no strong irritating or caustic drug or other poison. Its ingredients are simple and harmless, yet when scientifically and skillfully combined in just the right proportions, they form a most wonderful and valuable healing medicine. Like gunpowder, which is formed by the combination of saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal, the ingredients are simple, but the product of their combination is wonderful in its effects. It is a powerful antiseptic, and speedily destroys all bad smell which accompanies so many cases, thus affording great comfort to those who suffer in this way. It speedily subdues acute attacks of "cold in the head," thus preventing their resulting in chronic catarrh. Its cleansing, antiseptic, soothing and healing properties are truly wonderful. The catarrh remedy fluid should be applied by the use of

DR. PIERCE'S NASAL DOUCHE,

which carries it high up and applies it to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers and cavities communicating therewith. Three or four packages of the remedy used with this instrument—which is sold by druggists at sixty cents—will do more good than a dozen used in any other manner. While the catarrh remedy is being used locally, we must not neglect to correct the constitutional fault upon which the disease generally depends, or the catarrh, if relieved at all, is very apt to show itself again upon slight exposure. If it does not, the weakness or humor may manifest its presence by developing disease of the liver, bones or other organs or structures. For this reason, in particular, the reader must see the great importance of purifying and regulating the system and building up the strength to a healthy standard at the same time that the disease in the head is being healed by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Not only will the cure be thus more surely, speedily and permanently effected, but you thereby guard against other forms of disease breaking out as the result of humors in the blood or constitutional derangements or weaknesses.

For this purpose I have discovered a medicine that will, better than any other, accomplish the object sought. To designate this wonderful medicine, I have named it

DR. PIERCE'S ALT. EXT., OR GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

No other alterative or blood cleanser, and no other pectoral, or throat, bronchial or lung medicine should ever be used with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, as none other is so well calculated to work in harmony with, and assist it in its operations.

Many blood and cough medicines have a tendency to interfere with the effects of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They should not therefore be used.

MY GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY IS THE NATURAL "HELP-MATE" OF DR. SAGE'S CATARRAH REMEDY.

It not only cleanses, purifies, regulates and builds up the system to a healty standard, and conquers throat, bronchial and lung complications when any such exist, but from its specific effects upon the lining membrane of the nasal passages it aids materially in restoring the diseased, thickened or ulcerated membrane to a healthy condition, and thus eradicating the disease. When a cure is effected in this manner it is permanent.

Indeed very few cases of Catarrh can be cured at all by the use of local applications only. A thorough course of alterative and tonic treatment must be used with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, if you would derive the greatest amount of benefit. This will require the use of from six to twelve bottles of my Golden Medical Discovery.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy effects cures upon "common sense," rational and scientific principles, by its mild, soothing and healing properties, to which the disease gradually yields, when the system has been put in perfect order by the use of my Golden Medical Discovery. This is the only perfecty safe, scientific and successful mode of acting upon and healing it.

Scarcely a mail arrives that does not bring me new testimony of cures effected by the treatment which I here recommend. The best evidence of what *can* be done in the treatment of any disease is to be found in the *past* success of the treatment to be employed. An old proverb says, "what *has been* done *may* be done again. In view of these facts, and knowing that *I have cured thousands of the worst cases of Catarrh, and have never failed to effect a perfect cure when I have had a reasonable chance*, I hereby offer in good faith, $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which I cannot cure. I claim that I can cure any and every case of it if my directions are faithfully followed. Why then trifle with this disease, reader? Why put off the use of the sure means of cure which I offer? Do you not know that "procrastination is the thief of time? Why try to make light of it that it is only Catarrh? Do you not know that *consumption and insanity are among its frequent results*, and that thereby *millions of graves are filled?* Do I speak strongly? Can I speak too strongly? Why disgust your friends and associates with the offensive odor of your breath, or by your constant hawking, blowing and spitting, when relief is so easily and cheaply obtained? Is it not a duty that you owe to others as well as yourself to get rid of this disgusting complaint? Do not think that the disease will in time wear out. On the contrary, it will, unless cured, wear *you* out. Do not think that you cannot be cured. *The world moves*, and *medical science is progressive*. Many forms of disease, which would once have been entirely incurable with the means then known, are, in the light of more recent discoveries in medicine; *very easily cured*.

Dr. Pierce's medicines are sold by druggists everywhere, or the Catarrh Remedy or Nasal Douche will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of sixty cents.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.
d⁸ Sole Proprietor, Buffalo, N. Y.

There is Now but Little Doubt

that the Tripartite Bridge will be pushed forward to completion at an early day, and will very greatly enhance the value of all property in the lower part of the city. Now is the time to buy. No more desirable property can be found, as an investment, than that at No. 99 Penn street, and Nos. 29 and 30 Diamond, to be sold at auction on Saturday, at three o'clock P. M. C. H. Love, real estate broker, 58 Fourth avenue.

FOOTE'S IMPERIAL BLACK VARNISH,
FOR THE
Preservation of Iron and Wood,
A Genuine First-class Article, Unequalled in Lustre, Durability and Preservative Properties.
Dries in Thirty Minutes.
Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
DEPOT, 202 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.
RUSH PATTERSON, Agent.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
Henry R. Foote Civil Engineer, New Galilee, Penn'a.

DIED.

TODD—At the residence of John H. Hampton, Edgewood, on Tuesday morning, February 6th, 1872, ELIZA JANE TODD, daughter of the late Judge Todd.

The remains will be taken to St. Clair Cemetery, Greensburg, for interment, on the Mail train, on Thursday morning. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend. Services will be held in Christ Church, Greensburg, at 10½ o'clock, THURSDAY MORNING. Special car will be provided for friends attending the funeral.

HALE—On Tuesday morning, February 6th, LOTTIE, infant daughter of John M. and Kate Hale.

McKINNELL—At Harmondsville, Jefferson county, Ohio, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, February 7th, 1872, JAMES HALL McKINNELL, aged thirty-five years.

Evening papers please copy.

WHITAKER—On Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, HARRY F., youngest child of Captain Isaac R. and Tillie R. Whitaker, aged two years, five months and seventeen days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, No. 74 Logan street, at 2 o'clock.

LITTLE—At his residence, Chartier's Creek, on Wednesday morning, 7th instant, JOHN LITTLE, JR., aged fifty-five years.

Funeral service will take place at St. Paul's Cathedral, on THURSDAY, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.
RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.
Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America
ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce,
Pronounced by connoisseurs the only good Sauce. It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivalled for its flavor. We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents,
TThs NEW YORK.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,
Has resumed the practice of his profession, confining himself exclusively to the Preservation of the Natural Teeth. Office, No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.
V. E. BEAMER..........Lessee and Manager.
Third appearance of the popular American Prima Donna and Comedy Actress,
MRS. CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD,
And the distinguished Artist,
MR. HENRI DRAYTON.
First appearance of the celebrated Tenor,
MR. PIERRE BERNARD.
THIS EVENING will be presented the romantic drama
ROB ROY; OR, AULD LANG SYNE.
With all the original music.
Rob Roy, with song..........Mr. Henri Drayton.
Francis Obaldistone, with song..........Mr. Pierre Bernard.
Diana Vernon, with song..........Mrs. C. R. Bernard.
Monday Evening Next—THE FLORENCES.

Pittsburgh Opera House.
JOHN ELLSLER..........Sole Lessee and Manager.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE GREAT SOTHERN,
In his inimitable character of
LORD DUNDREARY,
As played by him in Europe and America over 3,500 times. No advance in prices, except at Matinee, when they will be the same as evening.
Performance closes at 10:30.
In Preparation—The great sensational drama,
AFTER DARK.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER
FRED. AIMS..........Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS..........Stage Manager.
GREAT NEW VARIETY BILL.
THE GREAT ROMELLIES.
Mlle. and Mons. Romellie, wonderful gymnasts, Charley Howard as Happy Uncle John, Fatty Stewart, Lester, Quilter and Goldrich, Hannah Birch, Flora Benton, Hattie Ellis, Charley Walters.
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

MASONIC HALL.
FIVE NIGHTS ONLY, COMMENCING
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6,
WIZARD MARTIN!
California's Favorite Illusionist and Ventriloquist, assisted by Miss CLARA MARTIN, in her marvelous mystery of "Second Sight," and the only genuine ITALIAN MARIONETTE TROUPE this side of the European continent.
100 Presents will be Presented Each Evening.
Change of Programme Every Evening.
Admission, forward part of the hall (2 envelopes), 50 cents. Rear part of the hall (1 envelope) 25 cents.
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2 P. M.
Admission 20 cents. Every Child receives a Present.

JOURNEY BY PICTURES,
WITH THE
OXY-HYDRO-CALCIUM STEREOPTICON,
Through the Bible, beginning with the Creation, THURSDAY EVENING, February 8, 1872, in Lecture Room, Christ M. E. Church, Penn avenue and Eighth streets.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

NOW OPEN.
GRAND ARMY FAIR,
AT CITY HALL.
DINNER FROM 12 M. TO 3 P. M.

FESTIVAL AND SUPPER—
At the new and at present unoccupied Rectory of
ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,
Corner of Main and Butler streets,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, the 7th, 8th and 9th of this month.
Tickets 50 cents. For the Benefit of the Church.

LECTURES.

Mercantile Library Lectures.
LIBRARY HALL.
THE CELEBRATED ORATOR,
Fred. Douglass,
WILL DELIVER HIS LECTURE ON
"SANTO DOMINGO"
ON
Monday Evening, Feb. 12th.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS. Tickets to be had at the Library. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture commences at 8 o'clock.
Prof. Toerge's popular Orchestra will perform until the hour for the Lecture.

SAMARITAN'S
GIFT,
CURES
IN FROM TWO TO FOUR DAYS.
Joseph Fleming,
84 MARKET STREET, AGENT.

Fusi Yama Tea Importing Co.
(INCORPORATED)
Importers and Jobbers of Teas,
No. 347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Import on Commission and sell to the Trade only.

AUCTION SALES.
A. LEGGATE, 159 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY

GOOD
House and Lot,
116
Sandusky Street, Allegheny,
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, February 8, at 2 O'Clock,
Will be sold on the Premises, the Property, 116 Sandusky street, between Stockton avenue and Ohio street. The Lot is 29½ by 115 feet to alley. The House is a two-story Brick, containing Double Parlor, Dining Room, Kitchen, Washhouse, three Chambers, Bath Room, Water Closet and finished Attic. Gas and Water, Boston Range in Kitchen, Marble Mantels in Parlors, Iron Fence in front. Is a good comfortable House, in a central, convenient and respectable locality. Immediate possession can be given. Terms will be made liberal. For key to inspect the Dwelling, call at the office of
A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer,
159 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

HOUSE AND LOT
No. 291 North Avenue,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
AT AUCTION.
SATURDAY, February 10th, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the Premises, will be sold by Auction, a good two-story Brick Dwelling House, on North avenue, Allegheny city, No. 291 North avenue, contains 8 Rooms and finished Attic, Bathroom, and Boston Range in Kitchen, Hot and Cold Water; Gas in all the Rooms. Lot 40 feet front by 90 feet deep. The Property is situated within one square of the Parks.
Terms—One third cash; balance in three equal yearly payments, with interest.
N. WHITING & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE
For Sale or Exchange
FOR GOOD CITY PROPERTY.
38 Acres at Turtle Creek,
One Three-story Brick House,
One Two-story Frame House.
Thirty-eight Acres on line of Pennsylvania Central Railroad, twelve miles east of Pittsburgh, at Turtle Creek, on which there is erected a large three-story Brick House, containing 35 Rooms and large Halls, suitable for a Boarding School or Seminary.
Also, a two-story Frame House, with Hall and 7 Rooms. Large Frame Stable and all necessary Outbuildings.
Good Manufacturing Sites on this Property.
INQUIRE OF
JNO. A. CAROTHERS,
108 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AT AUCTION.
First-Class Business Property,
SPLENDID LOCATION,
Nos. 29 and 30 Diamond, Pittsburgh,
AND
Elegant Residence, No. 99 Penn Street,
BY ORDER OF ORPHANS' COURT.
Will be sold on the Premises, Nos. 29 and 30 Pittsburgh Diamond, on SATURDAY, February 10th, at 3 o'clock P. M., that elegant Three-story Brick Business House, but recently built and occupied as a Grocery by Mr. Edward Heazleton, deceased, and now occupied by Messrs. Rhinehart & Stevens, Grocers. This is one of the most substantially built and best finished Business Houses in the city, being finished with all the modern improvements for business and convenience; first door from Front and permanent Iron Vaults. Lot fronts 21 feet 3 inches on Diamond, and is 120 feet deep on Diamond street to Decatur street.
TERMS—$5,333 33⅓ July 1st, 1872, $5,333 33⅓ July 1st, 1873, and $5,333 33⅓ July 1st, 1874, with interest from July 1st, 1871; one-half the balance cash and the other half in ninety days; to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.
Immediately after the above sale will be sold on the premises, No. 99 Penn street, that elegant three story Brick Dwelling, with Half Basement, being the late residence of Mr. Edward Heazelton, deceased. The house is fitted up with every convenience for a comfortable home, and is elegantly furnished. The Lot is 24 feet front and 136 feet deep to an alley, with Brick Stable and Carriage House in the rear.
TERMS—$7,500 may remain on mortgage and interest, payable semi-annually; one-half the balance to be cash and the other in ninety days, secured by bond and mortgage.
For further information inquire of
C. H. LOVE, Real Estate Broker,
58 Fourth Avenue.
R. W. McCONNELL, Auctioneer,
58 Fourth Avenue.

For Sale or Rent.
MULVANY
Flint Glass Works Property.
The valuable Flint Glass Works Property, known as the Mulvany Glass Works, situated on the bank of the Monongahela river, in Birmingham, opposite Pittsburgh, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets; fronting on Water street 190 feet, and extending back 378 feet on front of Seventeenth street and 361 feet on front of Sixteenth street. The main buildings are nearly new, and contain TWO TEN-POT FURNACES, Mixing, Lear, Packing, Cutting, Mould and Store Rooms, Engine and Blacksmith Shop, together with Warehouse, Out-Buildings, &c.; in fact, everything appertaining to a first-class Flint Glass Works, and all in complete order for immediate occupancy and business.
Possession can be had at once.
The actual wants of the factory do not require all the grounds attached, and a proposition would be entertained for the sale of that portion of the property not occupied by the factory buildings. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.
N. P. FETTERMAN, Attorney,
No. 139 Fourth avenue.
JOHN MELLON, Attorney,
Corner of Grant and Diamond streets.
JAS. E. LEDLIE, at C. Ihmsen & Sons,
Nos. 133 and 135 First avenue.
PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1871.

FOR SALE.
MANSION AND GROUNDS.
Mulvany Mansion and Grounds attached for sale. The large three-story Brick Dwelling, situated on the corner of Sidney and Eighteenth streets, East Birmingham, together with the Vacant Lots adjoining, the whole fronting 120 feet on Eighteenth street, and extending back 109 feet to a 24 feet street. Would be sold as a whole, or the Lots divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars, apply to either of the undersigned.
N. P. FETTERMAN, Attorney,
No. 139 Fourth avenue.
JOHN MELLON, Attorney,
Corner Grant and Diamond sts.
JAMES E. LEDLIE,
At C. Ihmsen & Sons, No. 133 and 135 First ave.
Pittsburgh, December 12, 1871.

MANUFACTURING SITE
FOR SALE.
The Lease of the well known Manufacturing Site, formerly the Juniata Rolling Mill, on Darragh street, Allegheny, adjoining Bradley's Woolen Mill, including the IRON-CLAD BUILDING erected on said Property.
Apply to
Pittsburgh Steel Manufacturing Comp'y,
2ths Corner Fourth and Wood streets.

FOR SALE,
OIL WELLS.

	Price.
Two Wells, producing 200 bbls. per month	$ 6,000
Two Wells, producing 5 or 6 bbls. daily	4,000
One Well, producing 8 bbls. daily	5,000
Two Wells, producing 7 bbls. daily	5,000
One Well, producing 4 bbls. daily	3,500
Two Wells, producing 6 bbls., with 20 Acres in fee simple; cheap property	10,000

HERBST & MURRAY,
PARKER'S LANDING.

JOHN H. STEWART..........ROBT. H. PATTERSON
Robt. H. Patterson & Co.
LIVERY, SALE
AND
COMMISSION STABLES,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Auction Sale Saturday, 10 O'clock A. M.